

By Mr. WATSON of Pennsylvania (by request): Petition of Sons of the Revolution, State of New York, for increase of armaments; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also (by request), memorial of National Association of Vicksburg Veterans, asking for appropriation for reunion in the Vicksburg National Military Park; to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also (by request), petition of Monthly Meeting of Friends, in Philadelphia, against increase of armaments in United States; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, January 4, 1916.

The Chaplain, Rev. Forrest J. Prettyman, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, we bless Thee that Thou hast brought us in safety and peace and honor to the beginning of a new year. Through the most tragic year of the world's history Thou hast brought us safely. No promise of Thine has been forgotten; no plan of the Divine mind has been changed. Thy Word standeth sure.

We bless Thee that Thou hast kept alive the conscience of the world, and that no expedient of peril, no change of circumstance has been enabled to drown the simple appeal of humanity. We thank Thee that Thou hast quickened the sympathies of the world bound together by universal ties of pain. Thou hast brought us in sight of the larger and nobler vision of a united brotherhood of the race. Carry on Thy great plan for the accomplishment of the Divine will. We ask for Jesus' sake. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Friday, December 17, 1915, was read and approved.

SENATOR FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

Mr. TILLMAN. Mr. President, my colleague, the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. SMITH], a Senator elect who has not yet been sworn in, is present. I should like to have him sworn in.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator elect from South Carolina will advance to the desk and take the oath of office.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina was escorted to the Vice President's desk by Mr. TILLMAN, and the oath prescribed by law was administered to him.

PROPOSED INLAND WATERWAY (S. DOC. NO. 230).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting, in response to a resolution of December 10, 1915, a report of the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors relative to the time, work, and expenditures necessary to the completion of an inland waterway beginning with New York Bay and ending with the Gulf of Mexico, etc., which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed.

BROOKLYN NAVY YARD (S. DOC. NO. 229).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, calling attention to the serious condition existing at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., in so far as pertains to the depth of the water in ship channels leading thereto, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed.

WITHDRAWAL OF PUBLIC LANDS (H. DOC. NO. 466).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on land withdrawals from settlement, location, sale, or entry under the provisions of the act approved June 25, 1910, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Public Lands and ordered to be printed.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

The VICE PRESIDENT presented resolutions adopted by the House of Delegates of Porto Rico, favoring the enactment of legislation to provide Porto Rico with an organic act establishing a more republican form of government, which were referred to the Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

HOUSE OF DELEGATES, PORTO RICO.

To the President and Congress of the United States:

As resolved by the House of Delegates of Porto Rico, I have the honor to place before the President and the Congress of the United

States the following resolution passed by the house at its session of March 9, 1915:

"House resolution requesting the President and the Congress of the United States to establish a democratic government in the island.

"Whereas the people of Porto Rico have fully shown their capacity for self-government:

"Whereas the subsistence for a longer period of the provisional government created by the Foraker Act is intolerable and it is of strict justice that Congress should substitute our present form of government, wherein the executive power pertaining to the heads of departments as such is confounded with the legislative power which they exercise as members, by virtue of law, of the upper house for a system essentially democratic: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the House of Delegates of Porto Rico, To request of the President and the Congress of the United States:

"That it provide Porto Rico with an organic act constituting in the island a republican form of government in harmony with the democratic traditions of the people of the United States and the culture and progress of the people of Porto Rico, the same to be on the following bases:

"(a) Establishment in the constitution of Porto Rico of the constitutional restrictions of section 10, Article I, of the Constitution of the United States, and amendments 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 13, and 15 of said Constitution.

"(b) Two legislative houses wholly elective.

"(c) Veto of the governor as it exists at present.

"(d) The power of the insular legislature in all local matters.

"(e) Exclusive jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Porto Rico or of any of the judges thereof on delegation of the court in all matters within the jurisdiction of district and circuit courts of the United States.

"(f) Provision that all appropriation and revenue acts shall originate in the lower house.

"(g) The cession to Porto Rico of its customs receipts and the non-application to the island of the internal-revenue laws of the United States.

"(h) Granting of franchises and privileges by the insular senate with the approval of the governor or by a commission designated in the following manner: Three members of the lower house, the minority to be represented; three members of the upper house, the minority also to be represented; and three heads of departments designated by the governor.

"(i) Appointments of the heads of departments by the governor, with the approval of the insular senate, for a term of four years.

"(j) Incompatibility of legislative duties with incumbence of any other remunerative office, or of an office wherein jurisdiction is exercised, members of both houses to be prohibited from accepting any remunerative office during the term for which they may have been elected.

"(k) Restriction of public credit in accordance with the assessed valuation of taxable property.

"(l) Persons who are not bona fide residents of the island to be prohibited from holding public office."

As speaker of the house and simple executor of the resolutions thereof, I should not comment on the foregoing resolution, but, to give the contents of the same greater force, I will state that it was passed by all the delegates representing the political parties. "Unión de Puerto Rico" and "Partido Republicano," who obtained the largest number of votes at the last general elections, and who compose almost the whole of Porto Rican opinion. I must also state that the only delegate who voted against said resolution declared that he belonged to neither of the parties having representation in the house of delegates.

Very respectfully,

JOSÉ DIEGO,

Speaker of the House of Delegates of Porto Rico.

SAN JUAN, P. R., December 10, 1915.

The VICE PRESIDENT presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Honolulu, Hawaii, praying for the enactment of legislation providing military training for all citizens, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Honolulu, Hawaii, praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the creation of a permanent body of tariff experts, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. FLETCHER. I present a resolution adopted by the Legislature of Florida, which I ask may be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the resolution was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Resolution adopted by the Legislature of Florida June 1, 1915.

Concurrent resolution relating to holding of an exposition in the city of Pensacola to celebrate the cession of Florida by Spain to the United States.

Whereas the territory comprising the State of Florida was purchased by the United States in the year 1819; and Whereas said purchase was ratified in the year 1821; and Whereas the blessings, prosperity, and happiness accruing to said territory, its inhabitants, their descendants, and to the many people now inhabiting the State of Florida are cause for the most profound gratitude and thanksgiving; and

Whereas the immeasurable value, captivating beauty, the extraordinary healthfulness, and the exquisite climate of Florida are unknown and unappreciated by the millions who have never enjoyed its hospitality; and

Whereas the city of Pensacola and its vicinity was the scene of the greatest events which led to the cession of Florida by Spain to the United States; and

Whereas the first American government in Florida was established at Pensacola by the heroism and patriotism of the great soldier and Democratic statesman, Andrew Jackson; and

Whereas the first legislative council for the Territory of Florida was held at Pensacola and the first statutory laws of Florida were enacted at Pensacola in 1822; and

Whereas the city of Pensacola affords the best and most interesting evidence of the historic past and of the superiority and beneficence of American government in Florida; and

Whereas the people of Pensacola and of west Florida are desirous of holding an exposition at Pensacola for the purpose of celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of the cession of Florida by Spain to the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Legislature of the State of Florida, That the governor of Florida is hereby authorized and requested to appoint five commissioners from the State at large to confer with the commissioners of the city of Pensacola and committees representing the people of said city and other cities and the counties of west Florida for the purpose of ascertaining and determining and reporting to the legislature at its next session the manner and means in and by which the State can most appropriately lend its aid and cooperation to the city of Pensacola in the holding of an exposition in the year 1919 or 1921 for the purpose of commemorating and celebrating the cession of Florida by Spain to the United States.

The ways and means committee of the Pensacola Centennial Association, who will fittingly celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the cession of Florida by Spain to the United States in 1919, at a recent meeting passed a resolution as follows:

Be it resolved, That George H. Hervey will communicate by letter and in person to the Florida delegation, requesting that our Senator make an informal announcement from the floor of the Senate at Washington that Pensacola will later ask that a bill be introduced and passed for the purpose of making this occasion a national and international celebration.

"And, further, that Hon. EMMETT WILSON, of the third district of Florida, be requested to convey the same message to the House of Representatives."

Mr. FLETCHER. I present a resolution adopted by the Legislature of Florida, which I ask may be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the resolution was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Whereas the concurrent resolution relating to the holding of an exposition in the city of Pensacola, to celebrate the cession of Florida by Spain to the United States, which was adopted by the Legislature of the State of Florida at its session in the year 1915, authorized and requested the governor of the State of Florida to appoint five commissioners from the State at large to confer with the commissioners of the city of Pensacola and committees representing the people of said city and other cities and the counties of west Florida for the purpose of ascertaining and determining and reporting to the legislature at its next session the manner and means in and by which the State can most appropriately lend its aid and cooperation to the city of Pensacola in the holding of an exposition in the year 1919 or 1921 for the purpose of commemorating and celebrating the cession of Florida by Spain to the United States; and

Whereas said centennial anniversary is a great historical event, concerning alike the State and the Nation; and

Whereas the celebration of said event should be of a national and international character: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Florida centennial committee of the city of Pensacola, Fla., That the Senators and Representatives in Congress from the State of Florida be earnestly requested to place this important matter before the Congress of the United States and to use their best endeavors to have the Government of the United States cooperate with the State of Florida in the appropriate celebration of said event; be it further

Resolved, That the commissioners of the city of Pensacola be requested to transmit a copy of this resolution, together with a copy of the resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Florida, to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Passed by ways and means committee December 9, 1915.
Passed by the Florida Centennial Association of the City of Pensacola, Fla., December 13, 1915.

Attest:

F. F. BINGHAM, Secretary,
By L. E. HEINBERG,
Assistant Secretary.

Resolution adopted by the Legislature of Florida June 1, 1915.

Concurrent resolution relating to holding of an exposition in the city of Pensacola to celebrate the cession of Florida by Spain to the United States.

Whereas the territory comprising the State of Florida was purchased by the United States in the year 1819, and whereas said purchase was ratified in the year 1821, and whereas the blessings, prosperity, and happiness accruing to said territory, its inhabitants, their descendants, and to the many people now inhabiting the State of Florida are cause for the most profound gratitude and thanksgiving, and whereas the immeasurable value, captivating beauty, the extraordinary healthfulness, and the exquisite climate of Florida are unknown and unappreciated by the millions who have never enjoyed its hospitality;

Whereas the city of Pensacola and its vicinity was the scene of the greatest events which led to the cession of Florida by Spain to the United States;

Whereas the first American Government in Florida was established at Pensacola by the heroism and patriotism of the great soldier and Democratic statesman, Andrew Jackson;

Whereas the first legislative council for the Territory of Florida was held at Pensacola, and the first statutory laws of Florida were enacted at Pensacola in 1822;

Whereas the city of Pensacola affords the best and most interesting evidence of the historic past and of the superiority and beneficence of American Government in Florida, and whereas the people of Pensacola and of west Florida are desirous of holding an exposition at Pensacola for the purpose of celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of the cession of Florida by Spain to the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Legislature of the State of Florida, That the governor of Florida is hereby authorized and requested to appoint five commissioners from the State at large to confer with the commissioners of the city of Pensacola and committees representing the people of said city and other cities and the counties of west Florida for the purpose of ascertaining and determining and reporting to the legislature at its next session the manner and means in and by which the State can most appropriately lend its aid and cooperation to the city of Pensacola in the holding of an exposition in the year 1919 or 1921 for the purpose of commemorating and celebrating the cession of Florida by Spain to the United States.

PENSACOLA, FLA., December 14, 1915.

HON. DUNCAN U. FLETCHER,
Member of Congress, Washington D. C.

DEAR SIR: I inclose you herewith resolution passed by the Legislature of the State of Florida and resolution passed by the Florida Centennial Association of the city of Pensacola, Fla., copies of which I was requested to transmit to each of our Members of Congress, at a meeting held on the 13th instant.

Trusting that this matter will receive your kind attention and that you will put forth every effort to further the interest of this exposition which is to be held at Pensacola in 1919 or 1921, I beg to remain,
Yours, respectfully,

L. E. HEINBERG,
Assistant Secretary.

Mr. FLETCHER presented a petition of the Manatee County Medical Association, of Bradentown, Fla., praying for the enlargement of the Medical Corps of the Army, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a petition of Major Thomas M. Woodruff Camp, No. 4, Department of Florida, United Spanish War Veterans, of Jacksonville, Fla., praying for the passage of the so-called militia pay bill, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented petitions of the South Florida Chamber of Commerce and of the American Agricultural Chemical Co., of Boston, Mass., praying that an appropriation be made for the eradication of citrus canker, which were referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented petitions of William M. Pence, of Norfolk, Va., praying for the establishment of universal peace, which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented a petition of the American Neutrality and Peace Convention, assembled at San Francisco, Cal., praying for the imposition of an embargo on munitions of war, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented a memorial of the Association of State Presidents of the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America, in convention at New Orleans, La., remonstrating against the interference by England with shipments of cotton and praying for the placing of an embargo on munitions of war in retaliation for such interference, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented a petition of the Pilots' Association of Pensacola, Fla., praying for the enactment of legislation to exempt barges from pilot charges and attendance, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented a memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of Lake City, Fla., remonstrating against a change being made in the site of the post office at that place, which was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

He also presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Columbus, Ga., praying for the suspension of tariff rates by the Interstate Commerce Commission as they affect southern cities pending a showing why the rates should be changed, which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented the petition of Ralph P. Quarles, of Honolulu, Hawaii, praying for a change in the public-land laws relating to the Hawaiian Islands and also to provide a more democratic form of government for those islands, which was referred to the Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico.

Mr. SHEPPARD presented petitions of sundry citizens of Texas, praying for the placing of a prohibitive tax on intoxicating liquors, which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a memorial of the Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Unions of Texas, assembled in convention at Marshall, Tex., remonstrating against an increase of armaments, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a petition of Local Union No. 213, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, of Houston, Tex., praying for the enactment of legislation granting pensions to civil-service employees, which was referred to the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment.

He also presented the petition of Dan F. Smith, of Pittsburg, Tex., praying for the enactment of legislation looking to the betterment of the agricultural conditions of the country, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. ASHURST presented a petition of the Board of Trade of Flagstaff, Ariz., praying that the Grand Canyon of Arizona be made a national park, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. HITCHCOCK presented memorials of Local Union No. 520, Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union, of Herman; of Local Union No. 626, Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union, of Fremont; of the Central Labor Union of Fremont; of Local Union No. 1055, Carpenters and Joiners of America, of Lincoln; and of sundry citizens of Plainview, all in the State of Nebraska, remonstrating against an increase in armaments, which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a petition of the Board of Trustees of Oconto, Nebr., praying for an increase in armaments, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a petition of the Commercial Club of Omaha, Nebr., praying for the repeal of the temporary suspension of the navigation laws affecting the building and operation of American ships, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. THOMPSON presented memorials of sundry citizens of Hugoton, Concordia, Rose Hill, Emporia, Barclay, Clay Center, Wichita, and Rosalia, all in the State of Kansas, remonstrating against an increase in armaments, which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. OLIVER presented a petition of the Men's Association of St. Matthew's Methodist Episcopal Church, of Philadelphia, Pa., and a petition of Local Branch No. 544, National Association of Letter Carriers, of Oil City, Pa., praying for the enactment of legislation granting pensions to civil-service employees, which were referred to the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment.

He also presented a petition of Captain Alfred E. Hunt Camp, No. 1, United Spanish War Veterans, of Pittsburgh, Pa., praying for the enactment of legislation to pension the widows and orphans of veterans of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps who fought in the Spanish War, the Philippine insurrection, and the China relief expedition, which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented a petition of the Brotherhood of the Second Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh, Pa., praying for national prohibition and also for the Federal censorship of motion pictures, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. McCUMBER. I present a petition signed by 1,540 names of residents of North Dakota asking for the careful consideration of the Federal constitutional amendment in favor of equal suffrage when it is brought before the Senate. I move that the petition be referred to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. McCUMBER presented a petition of the Men's Class of the First Baptist Church of Grandford, N. Dak., praying for the enactment of legislation to provide Federal censorship of motion pictures in interstate commerce, which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also presented a petition of the congregation of the First Presbyterian Church of Lisbon, N. Dak., praying for national prohibition, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. CURTIS. I have a telegram from the president of the Kansas Woman's Christian Temperance Union, which I ask may be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the telegram was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

TOPEKA, KANS., December 30, 1915.

HON. CHARLES CURTIS,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: In behalf of the 10,000 members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union I wish to urge you to vote against preparedness as it is now contemplated by the administration. The people of Kansas want peace.

LILLIAN MITCHNER,
President Kansas Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Mr. CURTIS presented memorials of sundry citizens of Barclay, Wichita, Argonia, Webber, Clay Center, Rosalia, Admire, Alton, Colby, and Emporia, all in the State of Kansas, remonstrating against an increase in armaments, which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented petitions of Miltonville and Wichita, in the State of Kansas, praying for national prohibition, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of the Kansas Good Citizenship League for Woman's Suffrage, praying for the adoption of an

amendment to the Constitution granting the right of suffrage to women, which was referred to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

He also presented a petition of sundry veterans of the Civil War, residents of Le Roy, Kans., praying for the repeal of the present arrears of pensions law, which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. TOWNSEND presented a petition of the congregation of the Swedish Mission Church of Menominee, Mich., praying that an embargo be placed on the exportation of all munitions of war, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented a petition of Richard Westnedge Camp, No. 16, Spanish-American War Veterans, of Kalamazoo, Mich., praying for the enactment of legislation granting pensions to widows and orphans of veterans of the Spanish War, the Philippine insurrection, and the China expedition, which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of Empire and Carp Lake, in the State of Michigan, praying for national prohibition, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a memorial of the Retail Liquor Dealers' Association of Menominee, Mich., remonstrating against an increase of the tax on beer and whisky, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of local branch, Michigan Commandery of the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War, of Detroit, Mich., praying for an increase in armaments, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Kalamazoo, Mich., remonstrating against a further increase of the tax on cigars, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. NELSON presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Minnesota, remonstrating against an increase in armaments, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Minnesota, praying for the enactment of legislation providing for a merchant marine, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the National Federation Implementation and Vehicle Dealers' Association, of Abilene, Kans., praying for the creation of a nonpartisan tariff commission, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of the faculty of the University of Minnesota, St. Anthony Park, Minn., praying for an increase in armaments, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a petition of the Board of Trade of St. Paul, Minn., praying for the repeal of the so-called emergency tax law, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Crookston, Minn., and a petition of the congregation of the Union Congregational Church, of Argyle, Minn., praying for national prohibition, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented the memorial of Northrup, King & Co., of Minneapolis, Minn., remonstrating against an increase in parcel-post rates, which was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

Mr. GALLINGER presented the petition of Samuel S. Drury, of St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., and the petition of Helen R. Thayer, of Portsmouth, N. H., praying for the enactment of legislation to regulate interstate commerce in the products of child labor, which were referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also presented a petition of the Board of Trade of Concord, N. H., praying for the enactment of legislation to tax the interstate business of mail-order houses, which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the Grafton County Medical Society, of Warren, N. H., praying for the enlargement of the Medical Corps of the Army, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. LANE presented petitions of sundry citizens of Oregon, praying for the enactment of legislation to provide a standard price on patented and trade-marked articles, which were referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of Oregon, praying for the placing of an embargo on the exportation of munitions of war, which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented memorials of sundry citizens of Oregon, remonstrating against an increase in armaments, which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. KERN presented a petition of sundry miners of Linton, Ind., praying for the printing of the report of the Industrial Relations Commission as a public document, which was referred to the Committee on Printing.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Advance, Ind., praying for national prohibition, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of the Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias, of Covington, Ind., praying for an increase in armaments, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a memorial of the Fairfield Meeting of the Society of Friends, of West Newton, Ind., and a memorial of the Sand Creek Meeting of the Society of Friends, of Azalia, Ind., remonstrating against an increase of armaments, which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a petition of Local Post No. 60, Veterans of Foreign Wars, of San Mateo, Ind., praying for the enactment of legislation granting pensions to the widows and orphans of the veterans of the Spanish War, the Philippine insurrection, and the China expedition, which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. ROBINSON presented a petition of sundry citizens of Hot Springs, Ark., praying for national prohibition, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of Manila Camp, No. 1, United Spanish War Veterans, National Military Home, Leavenworth, Kans., praying for the enactment of legislation providing that widows and other dependents of veterans of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps be placed under one pensionable status, which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

ESTIMATES OF RICE PRODUCTION.

Mr. ROBINSON. I present a memorial of the Southern Rice Growers' Association, showing that the departmental estimates of rice production in the United States is excessive and asking for a recanvass of these estimates. I ask that the memorial be printed in the RECORD and be referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

There being no objection, the memorial was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STUTT GART, ARK., December 18, 1915.

Hon. JOSEPH T. ROBINSON,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.:

Southern Rice Growers' Association will furnish data proving only 86,000 acres in Arkansas, only 714,894 bags; Honduras, 80,475 bags; Japan, 262,971 bags blue rose; total for Arkansas, 1,058,340, their report. And actual count—not an estimate—shows Government report for Arkansas 152,285 bags excessive.

STUTT GART RICE MILL CO.

CARLISLE RICE MILL CO.,
Carlisle, Ark., December 18, 1915.

Hon. JOSEPH T. ROBINSON,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I am very much gratified to receive your telegram, advising that you had conferred with the Department of Agriculture with reference to the recent report issued covering rice production, detailing this production as to Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, and California, and requesting me to forward you data in support of our protest in this matter.

I am inclosing you herewith a concise comparative statement covering the production of rice in the United States this year, as shown in estimate of the Government, The Rice Millers' Association, and the Southern Rice Growers' Association, and in addition to this I am inclosing you herewith an exact copy of detailed report of both of these organizations as received by me. I have also communicated with the president and the secretary of the Rice Millers' Association, requesting that they send you their complete records in this matter, and have made a like request of the general manager of the Southern Rice Growers' Association.

By referring to the comparative statement inclosed you will see that the apparent error on the part of the Department of Agriculture is in calculating the yield per acre principally in the States of Louisiana and Texas, although they show a slightly higher yield per acre for Arkansas than the reliable information we have at hand seems to indicate. It is quite apparent to me, and also to many other well-informed rice operators in Louisiana and Texas with whom I have communicated, that the Department of Agriculture has not given due consideration to the damage sustained to the crop of rice in the coastal country, as result of two very severe storms. The Rice Millers' Association and the Rice Farmers' Association estimates were compiled after the last of these storms, after a complete and very accurate survey of the entire producing area had been made.

Trusting very much, that with the information herewith inclosed, together with that which will be supplied to you from Beaumont, Tex., you will have all the data necessary to lay before the Department of Agriculture, of such nature as to require them to make an immediate recanvass of the production of rice this year, and thanking you very much for your prompt attention in this matter, I am,

Yours, very truly,

E. B. ROX, Secretary.

Comparative statement of estimate of rice production of 1915.

States.	Government.	
	Acreage.	Bushels.
Texas.....	259,241	7,929,318
Louisiana.....	400,435	13,724,909
Arkansas.....	100,000	4,842,500
California.....	34,350	2,290,000
Atlantic coast.....		
Total.....	794,026	28,786,727

States.	Rice Millers' Association.	
	Acreage.	Bushels.
Texas.....	259,530	7,441,780
Louisiana.....	397,498	12,564,964
Arkansas.....	102,911	4,754,360
California.....	31,450	1,761,200
Atlantic coast.....	9,750	196,000
Total.....	801,139	26,718,304

States.	Southern Rice Growers' Association.	
	Acreage.	Bushels.
Texas.....	255,000	7,448,184
Louisiana.....	399,000	12,472,296
Arkansas.....	90,000	4,393,360
California.....	30,000	1,776,000
Atlantic coast.....	7,000	196,000
Total.....	781,000	26,285,840

Estimate of the rice crop for the year 1915, by the Rice Millers' Association.

Kinds of rice.	Acres.	Estimated yield in bags.	LOUISIANA.	
			Total bags.	Total bushels.
Honduras, River.....	48,630	10.12	492,135	1,968,540
Japan, River.....	5,390	12.00	64,680	258,720
Java, River.....	7,990	12.00	88,680	354,720
Total River.....	61,410		645,495	2,581,980
Honduras, southwestern Louisiana.....	93,328	5.97	557,649	2,220,596
Japan, southwestern Louisiana.....	63,749	7.39	471,720	1,886,880
Java, southwestern Louisiana.....	179,011	8.19	1,466,377	5,865,508
Total Louisiana crop.....	397,498		3,141,241	12,564,964

Average yield for State, 7.90 bags.
Per cent of production: Honduras, 33.42 per cent; Japan, 17.08 per cent; Java, 49.50 per cent.

Kinds of rice.	Acres.	Estimated yield in bags.	TEXAS.	
			Total bags.	Total bushels.
Honduras, River.....	89,435	5.56	497,300	1,989,200
Japan, River.....	35,922	8.11	291,468	1,165,872
Java, River.....	134,173	7.99	1,071,677	4,286,708
Total Texas crop.....	259,530		1,860,445	7,441,780

Average yield for State, 7.16 bags.
Per cent of production: Honduras, 26.73 per cent; Japan, 15.66 per cent; Java, 57.61 per cent.

Kinds of rice.	Acres.	Estimated yield in bags.	ARKANSAS.	
			Total bags.	Total bushels.
Honduras, River.....	72,709	11.16	811,431	3,245,724
Japan, River.....	10,787	12.09	130,520	522,080
Java, River.....	19,415	12.70	246,639	986,556
Total Arkansas crop.....	102,911		1,188,590	4,754,360

Average yield for State, 11.54 bags.
Per cent of production: Honduras, 68.26 per cent; Japan, 10.96 per cent; Java, 20.76 per cent.

Production by States.

State.	Acres.	Yield in bags.	Production in bags.	Total bushels.
Louisiana.....	397,498	7.90	3,141,241	12,564,964
Texas.....	259,530	7.16	1,860,445	7,441,780
Arkansas.....	102,911	11.54	1,188,590	4,754,360
Three States.....	759,939		6,190,276	24,761,104
California.....	31,450	14	440,300	1,761,200
Atlantic coast.....	9,750	5.03	49,000	196,000
Total acres and crop United States	801,139		6,679,576	26,713,304

Estimate of production 1915-16.
[Proportion of Honduras, Japan, and Java produced.]

States.	Honduras.		Japan.		Java.	
	Bags.	Bushels.	Bags.	Bushels.	Bags.	Bushels.
Louisiana.....	1,049,784	4,199,136	536,400	2,145,000	1,555,057	6,220,228
Texas.....	497,300	1,989,200	291,468	1,165,872	1,071,677	4,286,708
Arkansas.....	811,431	3,245,724	130,520	522,080	246,639	986,556
Three States.....	2,358,515	9,434,060	958,388	3,833,552	2,873,373	11,493,492
California.....			440,300			
All other.....	49,000	196,000		1,761,200		
	2,407,515	6,630,060	1,398,688	5,594,752	2,873,373	11,493,492

Percentage: 38 per cent Honduras, 16 per cent Japan, 46 per cent Blue Rose.

Acres and production.

	Acres.	Production in bags.	Total bushels.
Louisiana, Texas, and Arkansas:			
Honduras.....	304,102	2,358,515	9,434,060
Japan.....	115,848	958,388	3,833,552
Java.....	339,989	2,873,373	11,493,492
California, Japan.....	31,450	440,300	1,761,200
All other: Honduras.....	9,750	49,000	196,000
Total.....	801,139	6,679,576	26,713,304

The following is the final estimate of the rice crop of 1915 by the Southern Rice Growers' Association and shows a total production of 6,571,460 sacks, divided as follows: Arkansas, 1,098,340; Texas, 1,862,046; Louisiana, 3,118,074; California (bags of 180 pounds), 444,000; Atlantic Coast States, 49,000:

ARKANSAS.

	Acres.	Yield in bags.	Total bags.	Total bushels.
Honduras.....	65,388	11.5	754,894	2,919,576
Japan.....	6,490	12.4	80,475	321,900
Blue Rose.....	18,122	14.5	262,971	1,051,884
Total Arkansas crop.....	90,000	12.2	1,098,340	4,393,360

Per cent of production: Honduras, 69 per cent; Japan, 7 per cent; Blue Rose, 24 per cent.

TEXAS.

	Acres.	Yield in bags.	Total bags.	Total bushels.
Honduras.....	87,000	5.6	491,164	1,964,656
Japan.....	88,000	7.3	278,882	1,115,528
Blue Rose.....	130,000	8.4	1,092,000	4,368,000
Total Texas crop.....	255,000	7.3	1,862,046	7,448,144

Per cent of production: Honduras, 26 per cent; Japan, 15 per cent; Blue Rose, 59 per cent.

LOUISIANA.

	Acres.	Yield in bags.	Total bags.	Total bushels.
Honduras.....	126,000	7.9	1,002,532	4,010,208
Japan.....	62,000	7.1	439,380	1,757,520
Blue Rose.....	211,000	7.9	1,676,142	6,704,568
Total Louisiana crop.....	399,000	7.8	3,118,074	12,472,296

Southwestern Louisiana yields per acre: Honduras, 6.08 per cent; Japan, 6.9 per cent; Blue Rose, 7.7 per cent.

Per cent of production: Honduras, 32; Japan, 14; Blue Rose, 54.

Acres and production—Continued.

	Acres.	Yield in bags.	Total bags.	Total bushels.
Japan in California.....	30,000	14.6	444,000	1,776,000
Honduras in Atlantic coast.....	7,000	7	49,000	196,000
Total.....			493,000	1,972,000

RECAPITULATION.

	Total acres.	Total bags.	Total bushels.
Honduras: Texas, Louisiana, and Arkansas.....	278,000	2,248,610	8,994,440
Japan: Texas, Louisiana, and Arkansas.....	106,490	798,737	3,194,948
Blue Rose: Texas, Louisiana, and Arkansas.....	359,122	3,031,113	12,124,452
California and Atlantic coast.....	743,612	6,078,460	24,313,840
	37,000	493,000	1,972,000
Total production for United States.....	780,612	6,571,460	26,285,840

The proportion of production and the yield per acre for Arkansas, Texas, and Louisiana is as follows: Honduras, 35 per cent, 8.05 bags; Japan, 19 per cent, 7.5 bags; Blue Rose, 46 per cent, 8.4 bags.

E. A. EIGNUS, General Manager.

DECEMBER 3, 1915.

SOUTHERN RICE GROWERS' ASSOCIATION,
Beaumont, Tex., December 21, 1915.

Hon. JOE T. ROBINSON,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: In support of a request of the rice farmers of Texas, Louisiana, and Arkansas for a canvass of the rice production estimate made by the Bureau of Crop Estimates, we are handing you herewith various reports pertinent to this question, and in addition a copy of a letter written this day to Mr. L. M. Estabrook, chief of the bureau.

Table No. 1 is a detailed statement compiled from reports of our agents, a specimen of which is marked No. 3.

Table No. 2 is a comparative statement that is self-explanatory.

Table No. 4 is a summary of our report No. 1.

Table No. 5 is a reprint from the Yearbooks of the Department of Agriculture on the acreage and yield for a period of years.

No. 6 is a report of the secretary of the Rice Millers' Association.

In the letter to Mr. Estabrook we have gone into this matter at length, and we are writing to urge you to use your influence to induce the bureau to make a canvass of their rice estimate.

This is a matter of decided importance to your constituents, and we feel that your interest in the welfare of the farmers will prompt you to give this matter the careful attention it deserves.

Yours, very truly,

E. A. EIGNUS, General Manager.

BEAUMONT, TEX., December 21, 1915.

MR. L. M. ESTABROOK,
Chief of Bureau of Crop Estimates, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: In accordance with our wire of the 20th we are inclosing a detailed table showing the figures used in making up our production report. This is supplemented by an agents' report we are sending merely as a specimen to indicate the form used by our agents in sending us the data for our report. We employed 50 men in this work, every one of whom is a salaried employee working in the field. They are not office men, but are trained rough-rice men, and are in close touch with the acreage and production in their own districts.

There are very few rice growers in the three principal producing States whom one or more of our men do not know personally.

We show in detail in southwest Louisiana the yield and production on 279,161 acres, or 82.3 per cent of the total acreage in that section of the State. Without fear of contradiction we wish to state that this is a much larger percentage of the total than has ever been used in detail as a basis for calculation.

In the State of Texas our figures show the detail on 211,717 acres out of a total of 255,000 acres, or 83 per cent.

In Arkansas we show the detail on 81,563 acres out of a total of 90,000 acres, or 90.6 per cent. Our Arkansas table shows the figures as first compiled, with a corrected summary. We have sold in that State since the 10th of this month about 150,000 sacks, and in handling this business our men became more conversant with the stocks still in first hands, which, taken in conjunction with the movement up to this date, enables us to make a very close estimate of the actual number of sacks produced in the State. In this connection I desire to state that the acreage and production figures formerly used by your bureau, the Millers' Association and ourselves, have been more or less in the form of a guess. This is due to the fact that the rice acreage in the State is scattered over so wide an area and so many of the farms are isolated that the usual methods employed in gathering data for statistical work did not work successfully there. Realizing this fact, we instructed our Arkansas State manager early in July to spare no expense or time in making a careful census of the farmers, together with their acreage. In our preliminary acreage estimate we carried Arkansas at 100,000 acres, but in a circular letter to our members, under date of August 2, we emphasized the fact that the Government estimate of 107,393 acres was entirely too high, and mentioned the difficulty experienced in securing accurate figures on acreage there. We later cut our Arkansas acreage to 90,000 acres, and feel that this is close to the mark.

This organization is affiliated with the Pacific Rice Growers' Association, and our California estimate is made up from figures furnished by the California growers in addition to the advice from our Mr. Sanders, who is still in California. The Department of Agriculture maintains a rice experimental station at Biggs, Cal. This work is under the direction of Mr. Ernest Adams, who perhaps is more conversant with the rice situation in California than any other man. We would suggest that you wire Mr. Adams for his estimate of the California production.

We desire to call your attention to Table No. 2, which shows in detail your acreage and production estimates month by month. The fact

that you reduced your acreage 41,356 acres, of which about 30,000 acres was in Texas, indicates that your earlier postings were faulty. If you deemed it necessary to make this marked cut in acreage, is it not reasonable to presume that your estimate of production might also be at fault?

Your grand average yield for the United States on your corrected acreage for 1915 is 9.01 bags, or 36 bushels. It is interesting to note that, according to the figures published in the Yearbooks of the Department of Agriculture, in no year since 1904 has the yield equaled your estimate for 1915. The next highest year was in 1910, with a yield of 33.9 bushels, or 2.1 bushels less than the estimate for the current year. This is in face of the fact that the storm of August 16 was the most general and destructive ever experienced in the coastal rice belt.

Your estimate of the Louisiana production will not bear close analysis, because of the marked increase in your December report over that of previous months. Then, again, your October report is 156,000 bags in excess of your September figures, notwithstanding the damage to the river rice that was in shock at the time of the storm of September 28. Your August report indicated a total yield in Louisiana of 3,296,250 bags, and yet in the face of the severe storms of August 16 and September 28 your final production is 135,000 bags over that period. The most glaring error in your report is in the increase in Louisiana sackage from September to December. Your December report shows an increase over that of September of 465,500 sacks. The rice crop of Louisiana was practically all made September 1, and certainly there was no warrant for increasing the production nearly half a million sacks.

Your Texas figures are rather confusing, due to the fact that you reduced the acreage in that State about 30,000 acres. We have sold and graded a great deal of rice in all sections of the State since the

issuance of our report and are more than ever convinced that our figures for the Texas production are full high. The Millers' Association do not usually underestimate the production, and yet their figures for Texas are slightly below our own.

The Southern Rice Growers' Association is a farmers' cooperative marketing organization, and our only interest in this matter is to aid in securing the best obtainable figures. We do not desire to deceive either ourselves or the trade.

We feel that because of the great discrepancy in the report of your bureau, as compared with the report of the millers and ourselves, you should recanvass your rice-production estimate.

This is a matter of vital importance to the rice farmer, as the publication of your report is bound to have a "bearish" effect upon both the rough and clean rice markets.

The rice growers in the three principal producing States do not feel that their interests are adequately represented in your department. Your Mr. Evans does not spend sufficient time in the field to familiarize himself with actual growing and producing conditions. To do this work effectively a man should live in the coast country, and devote his time to field work. This is a man's-sized job and can not be handled at long range. We feel that the rice industry has grown in such proportions that we should be shown such consideration.

In conclusion permit us to point to the fact that your September and October estimates are very similar to our own, as well as that of the Millers' Association, and there was nothing that could have entered into the equation to justify a material change from those estimates.

We are very much in earnest about this matter and will be glad to furnish you with greater detail on any particular section.

Yours, very truly,

SOUTHERN RICE GROWERS' ASSOCIATION,
General Manager.

TABLE No. 1.—Acreage and production, season 1915-16.

[Compiled from agents' reports, Dec. 1, 1915.]

LOUISIANA.

District.	Honduras.			Japan.			Blue Rose.			Total.		
	Acres.	Yield.	Sacks.	Acres.	Yield.	Sacks.	Acres.	Yield.	Sacks.	Acres.	Yield.	Sacks.
Tota.....	4,146	4.5	18,657	1,285	4.5	5,781	16,757	6.7	112,274	.....	.....	.....
Vinton.....	627	5.5	3,448	1,152	7.1	8,579	3,647	8	29,094	.....	.....	.....
Elton.....	1,734	6	10,407	2,529	9.1	23,014	10,698	8.6	92,000	.....	.....	.....
Kinder.....	118	7	824	138	8	1,100	4,642	7.7	35,750	.....	.....	.....
Eunice.....	8,188	6	49,125	783	6.5	5,090	3,160	6.8	21,485	.....	.....	.....
Gueydan.....	2,492	6.7	16,695	3,598	8	28,784	13,783	8.5	117,154	.....	.....	.....
Rayne.....	18,962	8	151,700	470	8.5	4,000	14,183	9	127,650	.....	.....	.....
Jennings.....	4,115	6	24,688	15,472	6.2	95,928	32,858	7.5	246,439	.....	.....	.....
Welsh.....	4,923	4.4	21,658	4,813	7.4	35,617	21,552	7.6	163,791	.....	.....	.....
Lake Charles.....	810	2.5	2,025	2,339	7.4	17,310	9,187	8.3	76,253	.....	.....	.....
Crowley.....	17,220	5	86,100	4,340	7	30,380	48,440	7.5	363,300	.....	.....	.....
Total Louisiana.....	63,335	6.084	385,327	36,919	6.923	255,583	178,907	7.742	1,385,190	279,161	.....	2,026,109
Southwest Louisiana.....	78,000	6.085	474,552	60,000	6.923	415,380	201,000	7.742	1,556,142	339,000	7.212	2,446,074
River.....	48,000	11	528,000	2,000	12	24,000	10,000	12	120,000	60,000	11.2	672,000
Total Louisiana.....	126,000	7.956	1,002,552	62,000	7.187	439,380	211,000	7.944	1,676,142	399,000	7.814	3,118,074

ARKANSAS.

Carlisle.....	10,545	13	137,083	3,254	11	35,692	5,835	14	81,691	.....	.....	.....
De Witt.....	11,590	13.7	158,786	562	14	7,870	3,703	18	66,648	.....	.....	.....
Gillett.....	7,651	12.7	97,165	161	16	2,603	352	16.5	5,805	.....	.....	.....
Stuttgart.....	17,500	13	227,500	1,700	12.5	21,250	4,833	15	72,500	.....	.....	.....
Brinkley.....	11,142	12	133,700	791	16.5	13,060	1,963	18.5	36,327	.....	.....	.....
.....	58,428	12.9	754,234	6,450	12.4	80,475	16,686	15.7	262,971	.....	.....	.....
.....	65,388	11.5	754,894	6,490	12.4	80,475	18,122	14.5	262,971	90,000	12.2	1,098,340

TEXAS.

Orange.....	1,786	4.2	7,500	3,101	7.9	24,500	8,315	9.2	76,500	.....	.....	.....
Glen Flora.....	517	5	2,585	40	7.5	300	372	7	2,604	.....	.....	.....
Bay City.....	29,910	5.5	164,538	3,605	6.3	22,712	14,576	7.8	114,172	.....	.....	.....
Eagle Lake.....	2,798	5.8	16,326	3,326	8.2	27,626	9,610	9.8	94,172	.....	.....	.....
El Campo.....	13,002	5.5	71,612	1,917	9	17,255	12,320	8.5	104,715	.....	.....	.....
Dayton.....	3,000	6.5	19,500	679	7	4,750	4,475	8	35,800	.....	.....	.....
Beaumont.....	16,035	5.17	83,000	12,286	7	86,000	36,539	8.07	295,000	.....	.....	.....
Houston.....	14,557	6.9	101,015	2,267	7.9	17,966	16,632	8.4	140,873	.....	.....	.....
Total Texas.....	81,614	5.645	460,976	27,264	7.339	201,109	102,839	8.4	863,847	211,717	.....	1,525,932
Texas.....	87,000	5.645	491,164	38,000	7.339	278,882	130,000	8.4	1,092,000	255,000	7.3	1,862,046
Southwestern Louisiana.....	78,000	6.084	474,552	60,000	6.923	415,380	201,000	7.74	1,556,142	339,000	7.212	2,446,074
Total.....	165,000	5.853	965,716	98,000	7.084	694,262	331,000	8	2,648,142	594,000	7.253	4,308,130

SUMMARY.

Southeastern States.....	7,000	7	49,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,000	7	.....	.....
Louisiana.....	126,000	7.95	1,002,552	62,000	7.08	439,380	211,000	7.94	1,676,142	399,000	7.81	3,118,074
Texas.....	87,000	5.645	491,164	38,000	7.33	278,882	130,000	8.4	1,092,000	255,000	7.3	1,862,046
Arkansas.....	65,388	11.5	754,894	6,400	12.4	80,475	18,122	14.5	262,971	90,000	12.2	1,098,340
California.....	.....	.....	.....	30,000	14.6	444,000	.....	.....	.....	30,000	14.6	444,000
Total.....	285,588	8.061	2,297,610	136,490	9.1	1,242,737	359,122	8.44	3,031,113	781,000	8.41	6,571,469

TABLE No. 2.—Comparison of crop estimates.

State.	Government estimate, July.	Government estimate, August.	Government estimate, September.	Government estimate, October.	Final Government estimate.	Millers' Association final estimate.	Southern Rice Growers' Association final estimate.
Louisiana.....	Sacks. 3,333,500	Sacks. 3,296,250	Sacks. 2,963,000	Sacks. 3,119,000	Sacks. 3,428,500	Sacks. 3,141,241	Sacks. 3,118,074
Texas.....	2,558,250	2,558,000	2,067,000	1,858,000	1,982,500	1,860,445	1,862,046
Arkansas.....	1,133,000	1,121,250	1,051,250	1,086,250	1,210,000	1,188,592	1,098,340
Three States.....	7,024,750	6,975,500	6,081,250	6,063,250	6,621,000	6,190,278	6,078,460
California.....	408,000	418,000	436,750	450,500	567,000	440,300	444,000
Other States.....	47,500	47,000	47,250	49,000	48,750	49,000	49,000
Total crop.....	7,480,250	7,440,500	6,565,250	6,562,750	7,236,750	6,679,578	6,571,460
Total acres.....	844,356	844,356	815,000	815,000	803,000	801,139	781,000

COMPARISON OF ACREAGE.

State.	Government estimate, July.	Government estimate, September.	Final Government estimate.	Millers' Association final estimate.	Southern Rice Growers' Association estimate Aug. 1.	Southern Rice Growers' Association final estimate.
Louisiana.....	Acres. 400,435	(¹)	400,435	397,498	399,000	399,000
Texas.....	284,831	(¹)	259,241	259,530	255,000	255,000
Arkansas.....	107,393	(¹)	100,000	102,911	100,000	90,000
California.....	34,350	(¹)	34,350	31,450	33,000	30,000
Other States.....	7,347	(¹)	8,974	9,750	10,000	7,000
Total acres.....	844,356	815,000	803,000	801,139	797,000	781,000

¹ No details.

TABLE No. 3.—Totals.
WELSH DISTRICT.

	Honduras.	Japan.	Blue Rose.
Total number sacks produced.....	21,358	35,617	163,791
Total number sacks sold.....	12,373	23,377	101,546
Total number sacks unsold.....	9,285	9,240	64,245
Average yield per acre.....	4.37	7.44	7.58

WELSH DISTRICT—WAREHOUSE, WOODLAWN.

Total number sacks produced.....	1,000	4,000	13,000
Total number sacks sold.....	700	3,000	8,300
Total number sacks unsold.....	300	1,000	4,700
Average yield per acre.....	4	7.5	6

WELSH DISTRICT—WAREHOUSE, BON AIR.

Total number sacks produced.....	730	4,971	4,938
Total number sacks sold.....	610	4,531	1,018
Total number sacks unsold.....	120	260	3,920
Average yield per acre.....	4.22	9.30	8

WELSH DISTRICT—WAREHOUSE, IOWA.

Total number sacks produced.....	1,593	10,011	32,303
Total number sacks sold.....	1,188	7,181	12,138
Total number sacks unsold.....	405	2,830	20,165
Average yield per acre.....	3.45	7½	7

WELSH DISTRICT—WAREHOUSE, WELSH.

Total number sacks produced.....	18,335	16,815	113,550
Total number sacks sold.....	9,875	9,665	80,090
Total number sacks unsold.....	8,460	5,150	35,460
Average yield per acre.....	4½	7	8

TABLE No. 4.—Summary.

The following is the final estimate of the rice crop of 1915 by the Southern Rice Growers' Association and shows a total production of 6,571,460 sacks, divided as follows: Arkansas, 1,098,340; Texas, 1,862,046; Louisiana, 3,118,074; California (bags of 180 pounds), 444,000; Atlantic Coast States, 49,000.

ARKANSAS.

Kinds of rice.	Acres.	Yield in bags.	Total bags.
Honduras.....	65,388	11.5	754,894
Japan.....	6,490	12.4	80,475
Blue Rose.....	18,122	14.5	262,971
Total Arkansas crop.....	90,000	12.2	1,098,340

Per cent of production: Honduras, 69 per cent; Japan, 7 per cent; Blue Rose, 24 per cent.

TABLE No. 4.—Summary—Continued.

TEXAS.

Kinds of rice.	Acres.	Yield in bags.	Total bags.
Honduras.....	87,000	5.6	491,164
Japan.....	38,000	7.3	278,882
Blue Rose.....	130,000	8.4	1,092,000
Total Texas crop.....	255,000	7.3	1,862,046

Per cent of production: Honduras, 26 per cent; Japan, 15 per cent; Blue Rose, 59 per cent.

LOUISIANA.

Kinds of rice.	Acres.	Yield in bags.	Total bags.
Honduras.....	126,000	7.9	1,002,552
Japan.....	62,000	7.1	439,380
Blue Rose.....	211,000	7.9	1,676,142
Total Louisiana crop.....	399,000	7.8	3,118,074

Southwestern Louisiana yields per acre: Honduras, 6.08 per cent; Japan, 6.9 per cent; Blue Rose, 7.7 per cent.

Per cent of production: Honduras, 32 per cent; Japan, 14 per cent; Blue Rose, 54 per cent.

	Acres.	Yield in bags.	Total bags.
Japan in California.....	30,000	14.6	444,000
Honduras in Atlantic Coast States.....	7,000	7.0	49,000

RECAPITULATION.

	Acres.	Bags.
Total Honduras in Texas, Louisiana, and Arkansas.....	278,000	2,248,610
Total Japan in Texas, Louisiana, and Arkansas.....	106,490	798,737
Total Blue Rose in Texas, Louisiana, and Arkansas.....	359,122	3,031,113
Total.....	744,000	6,078,460

Total production for United States, 6,571,460. The proportion of production and the yield per acre for Arkansas, Texas, and Louisiana is as follows: Honduras, 35 per cent, 8.05 bags; Japan, 19 per cent, 7.5 bags; Blue Rose, 46 per cent, 8.4 bags.

TABLE No. 4.—Summary—Continued.
STOCKS IN FIRST HANDS.

	Honduras.	Japan.	Blue Rose.	Total.
Texas.....	260,546	73,503	376,195	710,244
Louisiana.....	102,468	121,781	757,048	981,297
Arkansas.....	303,647	28,020	152,459	484,126
Total.....	666,661	223,304	1,285,702	2,175,667
California.....		400,000		400,000
Total.....	666,661	623,304	1,285,702	2,575,667

61 per cent of the entire production has been purchased by millers. Of the remaining 39 per cent, or 2,575,667 sacks, 400,000 are in California. 58 per cent of the Blue Rose, 72 per cent of the Japan, and 69.4 per cent of the Honduras has been marketed. From the 2,575,667 bags still in first hands must be deducted 400,000 bags for seed.

E. A. EIGNUS, General Manager.

DECEMBER 3, 1915.

TABLE No. 5.—Rice production and yield per acre.
[Taken from the Yearbook of the Department of Agriculture.]

Year.	Average yield per acre.	Acres.
	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
1904.....	31.9	662,000
1905.....	28.1	460,000
1906.....	31.1	375,000
1907.....	29.9	627,000
1908.....	33.4	655,000
1909.....	33.8	720,000
1910.....	35.8	610,000
1911.....	33.9	723,000
1912.....	32.9	696,000
1913.....	34.7	723,000
1914.....	31.7	827,000
1915.....	33.5	704,700

Average yield per acre, in bushels, 32.5.

TABLE No. 6.—Estimate of the rice crop for year 1915, showing acreage and production by States; proportion of Honduras, Japan, and Java; yield per acre; yield for each State; total crop; total indicated supply.

[Compiled by the Rice Millers' Association, J. R. Leguene, secretary, Beaumont, Tex., Dec. 6, 1915.]

ESTIMATE OF PRODUCTION, 1915-16.
LOUISIANA.

Kinds of rice.	Acres.	Yield in bags.	Total bags.
Honduras, River.....	48,630	10.12	492,135
Japan, River.....	5,390	12	64,680
Java, River.....	7,390	12	88,680
Total River.....	61,410		645,495
Honduras, southwestern Louisiana.....	93,323	5.97	557,049
Japan, southwestern Louisiana.....	63,749	7.39	471,720
Java, southwestern Louisiana.....	179,011	8.19	1,466,377
Total Louisiana crop.....	397,498		3,141,241

Average yield for State, 7.90 bags.
Per cent of production: Honduras, 33.42; Japan, 17.08; Java, 49.50.

TEXAS.

Kinds of rice.	Acres.	Yield in bags.	Total bags.
Honduras, River.....	89,435	5.56	497,300
Japan, River.....	35,922	8.11	291,468
Java, River.....	134,173	7.99	1,071,677
Total Texas crop.....	259,530		1,860,445

Average yield for State, 7.16 bags.
Per cent of production: Honduras, 26.73; Japan, 15.66; Java, 57.61.

ARKANSAS.

Kinds of rice.	Acres.	Yield in bags.	Total bags.
Honduras, River.....	72,709	11.16	811,431
Japan, River.....	10,787	12.09	130,520
Java, River.....	19,415	12.70	246,639
Total Arkansas crop.....	102,911		1,188,590

Average yield for State, 11.54 bags.
Per cent of production: Honduras, 68.26; Japan, 10.96; Java, 20.76.

TABLE No. 6.—Estimate of the rice crop for year 1915, etc.—Continued.
PRODUCTION BY STATES.

State.	Acres.	Yield in bags.	Production in bags.
Louisiana.....	397,498	7.90	3,141,241
Texas.....	259,530	7.16	1,860,445
Arkansas.....	102,911	11.54	1,188,590
Three States.....	759,939		6,190,276
California.....	31,450	14	440,300
North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, and Mississippi.....	9,750	5.03	49,000
Total acres and crop, United States.....	801,139		6,679,576

PROPORTION OF HONDURAS, JAPAN, AND JAVA PRODUCED.

State.	Honduras.	Japan.	Java.
	<i>Bags.</i>	<i>Bags.</i>	<i>Bags.</i>
Louisiana.....	1,049,784	536,400	1,555,057
Texas.....	497,300	291,468	1,071,677
Arkansas.....	811,431	130,520	246,639
Crop, 3 States.....	2,358,515	958,388	2,873,373
California.....	440,300		
All other States.....	49,000		
Total production.....	2,407,515	1,398,688	2,873,373

ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION.

	Total acres.	Production in bags.
Louisiana, Texas, and Arkansas:		
Honduras.....	304,102	2,358,515
Japan.....	115,848	958,388
Java.....	339,989	2,873,373
Total, 3 States.....	759,939	6,190,276
California: Japan.....	31,450	440,300
South Atlantic States: Honduras.....	9,750	49,000
Total.....	801,139	6,679,576
Add carry over rough from last season.....		50,646
Total supply.....		6,730,222

¹ 38 per cent. ² 16 per cent. ³ 46 per cent.

This estimate is based on bags of 4 bushels or 180 pounds. Estimate for the State of California furnished by California members of the Millers' Association. Estimates for South Atlantic States from forecast based upon condition from Bureau of Crop Estimates, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Java is used to indicate "Blue Rose."

Comparison of final estimates and actual crop as shown by mill receipts, 1910-1915.

	Bags.
1910:	
Government estimate.....	6,127,500
Millers' Association estimate.....	6,198,052
Actual crop.....	6,891,825
1911:	
Government estimate.....	5,733,500
Millers' Association estimate.....	6,147,224
Actual crop.....	6,888,446
1912:	
Government estimate.....	6,263,500
Millers' Association estimate.....	6,616,417
Actual crop.....	6,617,464
1913:	
Government estimate.....	6,436,050
Millers' Association estimate.....	6,245,432
Actual crop.....	6,241,891
1914:	
Government estimate.....	5,912,500
Millers' Association estimate.....	6,128,576
Actual crop.....	6,159,421
1915:	
Government estimate (?).....	
Millers' Association estimate.....	6,679,576
Actual crop (?). Not available before August.	

MESSAGE TO PHILIPPINE LEGISLATURE.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I ask unanimous consent for the publication in the RECORD of the message delivered by Gov. Gen. Francis Burton Harrison to the Third Philippine Legislature, October 16, 1915, at the opening of the fourth session.

There being no objection, the matter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL TO THE THIRD PHILIPPINE LEGISLATURE, MANILA, OCTOBER 16, 1915, AT THE OPENING OF THE FOURTH SESSION.

GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATURE: I have the honor to address to you my third annual message and to express my earnest appreciation

of the attention which has been accorded by your honorable body to the recommendations contained in my previous communications.

During the past year many of the foremost nations of the world have been engaged in war, and we should be profoundly thankful that peace and good will have existed during these trying times throughout all regions under the American flag.

Although our commercial and financial status was temporarily thrown into confusion by the outbreak of the European war, conditions in the Philippines rapidly returned to a comparatively normal basis, and to-day our total volume of commerce and the financial conditions in the islands are satisfactory, and indeed remarkable, in comparison with most other places in the world.

Politically our condition is marked by greater good feeling between the Americans and Filipinos, who are together working out the destinies of these islands, and by increased confidence and efficiency on the part of the citizens of the Philippines who have been so recently entrusted with a far greater share of self-government. The experience of the past two years demonstrates beyond question the justice of granting still further measures of self-government to the Filipino people, and to that end the passage of the Philippine bill by the new Congress is eagerly awaited. The bearing of the Filipino people under the disappointment at the recent failure of passage of the bill was admirable. The failure was due only to lack of time for its consideration during the last days of the Sixty-third Congress. We may, therefore, expect at the forthcoming session of Congress affirmative action upon this much-desired legislation.

The two years through which this government has just passed have been a period of economy and reform. The headlong rush of the insular government toward bankruptcy has been effectually checked, and by the exercise of the greatest patience and self-denial the legislative and executive officials of the government have succeeded in placing the treasury upon a sound basis. This year, for the first time since 1910, an actual cash balance will be found at the end of our annual operations. The excess of expenditures over income for the fiscal years 1911, 1912, and 1913 averaged approximately two and one-third million pesos, while in the calendar year 1913 it amounted to more than seven and one-half million pesos. It has been our duty to reduce this extraordinary structure of extravagance, but in the calendar year 1914, in spite of the saving in expenditures of more than five and one-half million pesos as compared with 1913, the revenue deficit amounted to ₱2,800,000. This deficit, however, was offset to the extent of approximately one and one-half million pesos by the transfer to the cash resources of the treasury of the latter sum from the surplus in the various sinking funds of the government, so that the net operations of 1914 resulted in a decrease of ₱1,300,000 in our already small resources. The final deficit, however, is more than accounted for by the decrease of ₱1,707,966 in our customs revenues during the latter months of the calendar year 1914 as compared with the calendar year 1913, due entirely to the effects of the war in Europe upon our commerce. Moreover, attention is invited to the fact that by the passage of the Underwood tariff bill on October 3, 1913, this government was deprived of revenues from export taxes theretofore levied in an annual amount of approximately ₱2,000,000. It is, therefore, clearly established that some permanent provision must be made by this government to replace the amount of revenue lost by the abolition of the export tax and to make certain that never again shall the necessity arise for a deficit in our annual fiscal operations, provided there be wise supervision by the legislative and executive departments of the government. As greater and greater extensions of self-government are given to the Filipino people, the expenditure of their revenues will invite closer and closer observation from all who are interested in their welfare and progress; it is imperatively necessary to establish this government upon a sound financial footing, since the very foundation of good government exists in the ability of a State to live within its ordinary income. You have proceeded wisely and with patience to take down the overwhelming burden of expenditures raised up by carelessness and extravagance; and yet, during this period of economy and reconstruction, the necessary activities of the government have not been restricted—useful public works have not been curtailed, but during 1915 have been materially enlarged, and greatly increased expenditures have been made for the purpose of bringing to the non-Christian inhabitants of the islands the benefits of more advanced civilization.

You have had forwarded to you to-day by the executive secretary the estimates of appropriations for the several bureaus and offices for the year 1916, and I ask prompt consideration of the appropriation bill by both houses of the legislature.

The emergency board created by section 2 of act No. 2431, the appropriation act for the fiscal year 1915, has again justified its creation.

During the recess period just closed—viz, February 6 to October 15, inclusive—18 bureaus and offices have requested that they be permitted to use the 5 per cent withheld from their appropriations in accordance with the provisions of section 10 of the appropriation act, and 16 of these requests have been granted.

During the same period the board considered 25 requests from bureaus and offices for allotments amounting to ₱316,637.49, of which 14, amounting to ₱281,919.46, were recommended by the emergency board and 13, amounting to ₱186,919.46, were approved by the Governor General and the speaker of the assembly. Although these allotments are to be added to the appropriations for specific items, they do not, as a matter of fact, increase the total appropriations made by the legislature for the interested bureaus and offices, except in two cases. The savings effected in other items by the chiefs of such bureaus and offices more than offset the allotments; they are, therefore, merely transfers in such cases from one fund to another within the bureau appropriation.

It may safely be stated that in the calendar year 1915, during which the policy of economy has been rigidly maintained in the matter of all unnecessary expenditures, and during which additional internal-revenue taxes were imposed to guard against all contingencies which might arise from the world-wide disturbance of commerce, a comfortable cash balance will be accumulated in the Treasury. Nevertheless, I invite your attention most earnestly to the necessity of continuing emergency taxation unless the legislature is now prepared to adopt a permanent increase of internal revenue to maintain this government upon a sound basis. The great war is still continuing with unabated vigor in Europe, and a prudent consideration of national finances will lead inevitably to the decision that further internal-revenue provision must be made. The present emergency taxation, like that of the United States, expires by operation of law on the 31st of December, 1915, and here, as in the United States, attention must be given by the legislature to a renewal or extension of that taxation. So long as

the war continues, the necessity exists for caution and conservatism in this respect.

Moreover, additional revenues are needed now and will be needed in the coming years to meet the just demands and expectations of the people for further works of progress and economic improvement. Foremost among these I recommend to your consideration the necessity for the establishment by the government along conservative lines of an insular bank. Additional credit facilities are essential to the producers in these islands. It is of the utmost importance that the agriculturists of the Philippines should have more extensive opportunities for obtaining credit upon their lands, upon their live stock, agricultural implements, and growing crops. Other classes of producers in the community are also entitled to consideration in this regard. In the formation of this bank due consideration should be given to the private banking interests already existing, that all danger of creating a government monopoly of banking may be averted. It is wholly undesirable to continue in the executive officials of the government the banking functions necessitated by the present situation. In the years 1914 and 1915, after due consideration of the existing circumstances, I have continued and increased the amounts of public funds previously deposited in private banking institutions of the Philippines, upon proper guaranty, for the credit and relief of landowners in the sugar regions of Iloilo, Negros, and Mindoro. At the present time the sum of ₱3,600,000 of public money is on deposit with banks for the purpose of assisting in the development of the sugar industry of the islands, and these operations should be transferred to a government bank instead of being made under the direction of the Governor General. It is my intention, as I have publicly announced upon several occasions, to discontinue such use of the public moneys when the outstanding loans by the banks are repaid during the year 1916, and I urge that the legislature make provision for the creation of a bank which is prepared to furnish credit as a business undertaking to all agriculturists in the islands who can furnish proper and sufficient security. Unless this be done, the present system of government deposits will encourage the permanent establishment in your archipelago of a class of persons tending to become entirely dependent upon government aid until some will conceive it to be their vested right to receive special aid or favors from the government. These banking operations should be founded upon a basis of equal opportunity for all agriculturists, and the bank instituted and controlled by the government which makes these loans should derive the financial benefit from these operations.

In this connection I invite your interest in legislation intended to advance more rapidly the progress of the cadastral survey and the registration of land titles. This should be expedited, as it is the very root of the credit question in these islands.

Moreover, I urge upon you once more the speedy passage of a law forbidding and penalizing the practice of usury in the Philippines. Until this is done proper advantage can not be taken by the people of the credit facilities afforded them by the Government and through commercial banks.

Agricultural operations in the islands were adversely affected during the autumn of 1914 by the continued drought, and large importations of rice from foreign countries were again necessary during the current year. This is a serious drain upon the resources of the people and an effort should be made to establish irrigation systems upon a sound basis so that these islands shall become self-supporting in the matter of food supply. I suggest, therefore, that you consider the question of amendments to the irrigation law which shall facilitate the formation of small irrigation units established upon the cooperative plan and founded with loans from the trust funds or from the Government bank. Rinderpest and the locust plague are still with us as they have been for so many years in the past, and you are requested to give further study to plans for the final elimination of these grave menaces to agriculture. The experience of many years in the Philippines has demonstrated the fact that quarantine alone is not sufficient to eradicate rinderpest from the islands, although the spread of the disease is undoubtedly greatly restricted by the efforts put forth by the people to that end. Nevertheless, recent investigations of the subject indicate that a satisfactory solution of the question may be found in the simultaneous inoculation resulting in immunization of the cattle. Further and much larger appropriations for this purpose are therefore advised.

The sugar central board, instituted by the present legislature at its last session, is about to execute the contract for the construction of a modern central at Isabela, in the Province of Occidental Negros, and your attention is invited to the necessity for providing for the construction of other centrals, thereby placing the sugar industry of these islands upon a footing where it may safely compete with any of the sugar-producing regions of the world. The recent agricultural congress held in the city of Manila demonstrates the intention of the Filipino people to act in cooperation and to organize themselves for the improvement of their agriculture along the most modern lines. You are requested to study the recommendations of that Congress with a view to adopting such of their suggestions as may be at this time feasible, thereby affording to the farmers of the islands all possible legislative encouragement.

The construction, through Government aid, of centrals for the drying of copra and the expressing of coconut oil should also be considered. Of all the large copra-producing regions of the world, Philippine copra to-day brings the lowest price, and it seems certain that if properly dried the copra from these islands will bring at least ₱1 a picul more than at present in the world's markets.

Since the Filipinization of this legislature large additional sums have been granted for the work of education of the non-Christian peoples. Although such peoples constitute only about one-eighth part of the inhabitants of the Philippines, the problem of their advancement is one of vital importance for the future as well as for the present and one which receives the sympathetic attention of all who are interested in the welfare of these islands. During the last two years 42 new Government schools have been established in the Mountain Province alone, and the work there of sanitation, irrigation, and industrial and agricultural advancement is being rapidly pushed. A considerable sum has been spent in the same period in the Mountain Province for public works in small units for the benefit of the mountain people, in addition to the large sums expended for the construction of the Naguilian Road.

In the department of Mindanao and Sulu vastly increased expenditures have been made for the education of the people of those regions. The notable success of the department government has materially advanced the day when all the peoples of the Philippines are to be universally recognized as one homogeneous family. Building now upon the foundations already so securely established in the department of Mindanao, I recommend to the legislature that the large appro-

priations made for that department this year be materially increased in the expenditures for 1916. An additional sum of at least \$500,000 should be devoted during 1916 to the establishment of schools throughout the regions inhabited by Mohammedan and pagan peoples.

The public treasury is already strained to the utmost by the appropriations for education in the Philippines; approximately 21½ per cent of the revenues of 1914 were spent for purposes of education. It seems probable that the proportionate limit of expenditures for that purpose is reached, in consideration of the many other public improvements so justly demanded by the people. The greatest interest and enthusiasm in public education is shown by all classes of persons in these islands, and at times it seems almost impossible for the Government to meet the demands upon its resources for this purpose. It can hardly be expected that any Government should spend more than one-fifth of its revenues for the purpose of education, and yet a large number of children in the Philippines are at the present time unable to attend the public schools through lack of facilities. The number of pupils in the public schools to-day is 500,000. At this time last year it was 495,000; in 1913, 492,000; and in 1912, 341,000. In spite of the fact that an increasingly large number of children is obtaining admittance to the public schools, I invite your cooperation in an effort to solve the question along permanent lines. The problem is how to adapt our resources to the present situation. Every child in the Philippines is entitled to a primary education from the Government; in fact, the only safe foundation for a democratic form of government is universal primary education. Every citizen of a State who knows how to read and write is better qualified to protect his own rights and can decide for himself how to vote upon public questions presented to him or to her. It should be regarded, therefore, as a fundamental principle in free government that the State owes to its citizens the right to a primary education. The only great and enduring democracies of the modern world are founded upon that principle. It should, therefore, be our purpose to devote an ever-increasing proportion of the expenditures for educational purposes to that end. In order that the people of any locality in the islands may establish additional free institutions for higher education, the legislature should give them greater power to tax themselves for that special purpose.

Very great interest is shown by the legislature in the extension of the excellent sanitary system of the city of Manila to the Provinces, and full support should be given to the plan for provincial sanitary commissions advocated by the Philippine health service; wherever possible, provincial hospitals should be constructed and encouragement afforded for the further extension of dispensaries to the more remote regions. Study and systematic investigation of the problem of the care of the insane in the islands is also recommended, with a view to establishing here an institution which shall afford proper care for those unfortunate people. Further scientific investigation of the causes and possible cure of leprosy should be instituted by the legislature. It is believed that the Philippine Government already occupies a permanent place in the estimation of the scientific world by its handling of this problem.

Attention is invited to the excellent and economic administration of the finances of the city of Manila by the municipal board, but you are again requested to consider the necessity for the passage of a law providing for special assessments upon the owners of property benefited by the extension of much-needed public works in the city.

In the executive branch of this government plans are under contemplation for a further extension of the efficiency system already adopted in many of the modern mercantile houses of the United States. This system is now in operation in certain of the bureaus, and its adoption in the others is being earnestly pressed. While very great economies have been effected in the bureau expenditures in the past two years, additional efforts in that direction will further promote the efficiency of the government.

It is my pleasant duty once more to comment upon the harmony existing between the two houses of the legislature and between the legislative and executive branches of the government. All elements of this government are working with efficiency and in serious cooperation, and each unit may take pride in the successful progress of the Filipino people to more complete and well-merited self-government.

I again urge upon you the prompt consideration of the appropriation bill for the ensuing year, and wish for you the same success as has been attained during the past two years.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Out of order, the following bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. SUTHERLAND:

A bill (S. 2846) to provide compensation for accidental injuries to employees of the United States resulting in disability or death; and

A bill (S. 2847) to authorize the Supreme Court to prescribe forms and rules and generally to regulate pleading, procedure, and practice on the common-law side of the Federal courts; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill (S. 2848) providing for acquiring a site and erecting a national memorial to irrigation at Salt Lake City, Utah; to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands.

A bill (S. 2849) for the erection of a public building at St. George, Utah;

A bill (S. 2850) for the erection of a public building at Ephraim, Utah; and

A bill (S. 2851) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Springville, in the State of Utah; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

A bill (S. 2852) for the relief of John F. Considine; to the Committee on Claims.

DEATH OF ASSOCIATE JUSTICE LAMAR.

Mr. HARDWICK. Mr. President, I desire to announce to the Senate the death of Associate Justice Joseph Rucker Lamar, of the Supreme Court of the United States, a distinguished

citizen of Georgia and a distinguished jurist, whose life and character and great public services have been a credit to the State, the Nation, and the judiciary. As a mark of respect to his memory, I move that the Senate do now adjourn.

The motion was unanimously agreed to; and (at 12 o'clock and 10 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Wednesday, January 5, 1916, at 12 o'clock meridian.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, January 4, 1916.

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Henry N. Couden, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Eternal God, our Heavenly Father, Source of life and thought and action, through the dispensation of whose providence time sweeps on with ceaseless energy! Another year has passed with its predecessors into history. A new year has dawned upon us, with its hopes and possibilities, its duties and responsibilities. May the accumulated knowledge, wisdom, and achievements of the past be stepping-stones to larger life, clearer perceptions, and nobler achievements, that with ever-growing faith in the eternal verities and the values which make for righteousness in the soul we may march forward with firm steps and ever-brightening hopes to that goal for which every true man and every honest nation longs.

Our hearts, O God our Father, are profoundly moved by the death of a member of the Supreme Court. In his going the Republic loses one of its able jurists, the world a noble man, his friends and family a tender, loving heart. Comfort them, we beseech Thee, in the eternal truth of the immortality of the soul through Him who said, "I am the resurrection and the life; he that believeth in me shall never die." Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Friday, December 17, 1915, was read and approved.

SWEARING IN OF A MEMBER.

Hon. WILLIAM KENT, a Representative from the State of California, appeared before the bar of the House and took the oath of office.

AFFIRMATION OF A MEMBER.

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from New York [Mr. HICKS] desires to take the oath and desires to affirm.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the credentials.

The credentials were read.

Mr. HICKS appeared before the bar of the House and affirmed.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

By unanimous consent, upon request of Mr. STEPHENS of Texas, the Committee on Appropriations was discharged from the further consideration of House joint resolution No. 45, providing for the payment of expenses of an expert in the fur-seal investigation in Alaska, and the same was referred to the Committee on Claims.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mr. KEITNER, indefinitely, on account of death in family.

To Mr. PATTEN, for 10 days, on account of illness in family.

To Mr. FINLEY, on request of Mr. BYRNES of South Carolina, on account of illness in his family.

To Mr. MATTHEWS, indefinitely, on account of illness.

To Mr. LIEB, indefinitely, on account of illness in his family.

To Mr. BURKE, from and including the 4th of January, 1916, for 12 days, on account of illness in his family.

To Mr. PORTER, for 10 days, on account of sickness in family.

To Mr. GREGG, indefinitely, on account of the illness of Mrs. Gregg.

REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE ON RURAL CREDITS (H. DOC. NO. 494).

Mr. GLASS. Mr. Speaker, the Joint Committee of the Senate and House on Rural Credits, authorized by an act of the last Congress, is prepared to report, and I desire to submit a request for unanimous consent that the report be printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Virginia [Mr. GLASS] announces that the Joint Committee on Rural Credits is ready to report, and asks unanimous consent to have that report printed in the RECORD.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman state it?

Mr. MANN. Is this report presented in the House or through the basket?

The SPEAKER. No; it is presented through the basket.

Mr. MANN. Of course it will be ordered printed as a House document with proper reference?

The SPEAKER. Inasmuch as the gentleman wanted to ask unanimous consent, I told him to announce what it was. Of course that report goes through the basket. Is there objection to the request to print it in the RECORD? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and the report is referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

The report is as follows:

To the Congress:

The Joint Committee on Rural Credits, created by an act of the Sixty-third Congress, has adopted and submits as its report the accompanying report by its Subcommittee on Land-Mortgage Loans, and presents also the draft of a bill to provide a system of land-mortgage credits in the United States under Federal supervision.

CARTER GLASS, *Chairman*;
ROBERT L. OWEN,
HENRY F. HOLLIS,
THOMAS P. GORE,
HOKE SMITH,
KNUTE NELSON,
JAMES H. BRADY,
MICHAEL F. PHELAN,
ASBURY F. LEVER,
RALPH W. MOSS,
EVERIS A. HAYES,
WILLIS C. HAWLEY,

Joint Committee on Rural Credits.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON RURAL CREDITS,
Washington, D. C., January 3, 1916.

HON. CARTER GLASS,
Chairman of the Joint Committee on Rural Credits.

DEAR MR. GLASS: I am instructed by the Subcommittee on Land Mortgage Loans to recommend to the full joint committee the accompanying bill, which I have the honor to transmit with the following report:

MODERN FARMING REQUIRES CAPITAL IN LARGE AMOUNTS—THE AMERICAN FARMER HAS THE BEST SECURITY IN THE WORLD, PRODUCTIVE LAND—THIS BILL ENABLES THE FARMER TO OBTAIN CAPITAL FOR PRODUCTIVE PURPOSES AT LOW RATES AND FOR LONG TERMS ON THE SECURITY OF HIS FARM.

NECESSITY FOR FARM CAPITAL.

The successful farmer becomes more of a business man each year. He must use more machinery, buy more fertilizer, and sow better seed. He must erect better buildings, raise better stock, and grow better crops. He must store his produce in order to sell in a high market. He must pay cash in order to buy cheap. If he wishes to keep his children on the farm he must make his home attractive. All of this costs money. He must have ready cash.

DIFFICULTY OF SECURING CAPITAL.

The farmer applies to the nearest bank for a loan and offers his farm as security. The banker makes excuses. He doesn't know the farmer; he doesn't know the value of his farm; he doesn't like to tie his demand deposits up in long-term loans; his commercial customers who carry a substantial line of deposits have the first claim. These excuses are well founded.

There may be additional excuses not so genuine, such as the scarcity of money, the hard hearts of the directors, unusual demands for loans, and the like. If the farmer gets a loan at all, he pays a high rate or he must be subject to foreclosure on short notice. He usually pays some one a large commission; he is subject frequently to substantial renewal fees; he is sometimes compelled to pay taxes on the mortgage as well as on the land; and he finds himself in the power of some hard-headed banker. He can not complain of this; it is the business of a banker to be hard-headed.

USURIOUS RATES OF INTEREST.

In many parts of the country the farmer is charged extortionate and inexcusable rates of interest, regardless of usury laws and a decent regard for human necessities. He has a real grievance here.

DEMAND FOR REASONABLE FACILITIES.

But in spite of his grievance the American farmer does not come to Congress with a hard-luck story. He does not ask the Government to bestow on him the public money that all the people have contributed in taxes. He does not demand that the Government become a banker in order to borrow money on bonds and loan the proceeds to him. He merely calls attention to the fact that farming has become a business, demanding large amounts of capital; he points out the undoubted excellence of the security he offers; and he demands legislation that shall put it in the power of those who are interested and those who have money to invest to extend to him the credit he requires. He desires the Government to authorize a system of land banks which shall duplicate for him the facilities now commanded by men engaged in manufacturing, in transportation, and in commerce.

COMMERCIAL BANKS NOT SUITED TO FARMERS' LONG-TERM NEEDS.

The Federal reserve act passed by the last Congress placed the capstone on a superb structure for commercial credit. It gathers the quick capital of the country into great reservoirs, where it is readily available for the needs of trade. Member banks receive the cash deposits of the Nation, and must be prepared at all times to restore them on demand. They must, therefore, invest these deposits in short-time loans, so that a steady stream of payments is flowing into the banks, giving them a chance to extend or contract their loans in response to the rise and fall in the supply of deposits. It follows that a commercial bank ought not to make many loans for longer periods than it takes to carry through the ordinary commercial transaction.

An effort was made, however, to extend accommodation to the farmer through the Federal reserve act. National banks were encouraged to make personal loans to farmers for periods of six months and were to a limited extent permitted to loan on improved farm lands for periods not exceeding five years; but your subcommittee is convinced that loans must be made available to farmers on long-term mortgage security through some medium other than the commercial bank.

We have seen that the commercial bank has a valid claim to demand deposits. This leaves for our consideration savings or time deposits and money seeking long-term investment.

TIME DEPOSITS NOT AVAILABLE FOR LONG-TERM MORTGAGE.

The ordinary time deposit may be withdrawn on 30 or 60 days' notice. It is therefore not properly invested in long-term mortgages. Short-term mortgages or long-term personal credits are more appropriate. Even the mutual savings banks of the East, with their vast resources, will not place a large percentage of their funds in farm mortgages. They dislike to loan on farm mortgages at all, and when they do make such loans they insist upon a demand note or a note due in six months at best. It is fair to say, however, that such notes are often allowed to run indefinitely after they are due, but the farmer is in constant dread that he will be compelled to pay at an inconvenient time.

MONEY SEEKING LONG-TERM INVESTMENT.

Of money seeking long-term investment at low rates there is an abundant supply. It includes the ordinary savings of the school-teacher, clerk, minister, and wage earner; the proceeds of life insurance in the hands of widows and other beneficiaries; funds belonging to estates, minors, and wards in chancery in the hands of executors, guardians, and trustees; funds of insurance companies, benevolent orders, and societies of various kinds; endowments of colleges, hospitals, museums, and other institutions; and assets to be invested by receivers, courts, and governments. The aggregate of these is enormous. They require an investment that is absolutely safe and reasonably liquid in the sense that it may be converted into cash upon moderate notice; in other words, that it may find a ready market. A safe investment of this character need not carry a high rate of interest.

INVESTOR AND FARMER BROUGHT TOGETHER FOR MUTUAL PROFIT.

Here we discover the funds that should be made available to the farmer on long-term mortgage. We may picture the owners of this vast wealth grouped on one side of a river, the farmers desiring loans grouped on the other side. It is evident that each has what the other wants. We are asked to furnish the bridge which shall bring them in touch or, rather, to grant a franchise to those who will build the bridge if we will construct the approaches. Such we conceive to be a proper function of the Government.

It is evident that the school-teacher in Vermont, with \$500 to invest, can not be sure that the Kansas farm mortgage offered her is a sound investment. The title of the mortgagor may be defective; the farmer may be improvident; the land may not be productive. She has no way to ascertain these primary facts. But if she is able to buy a long-term bond, with semiannual coupons sure to be promptly paid, secured in common with thousands of like bonds on millions of dollars' worth of farm lands, guaranteed by 12 banks with an aggregate capital of not less than six millions, with selected borrowers of known character, with titles examined and all details attended to by trained men, and with Government examination and supervision, she may invest with confidence on a moderate-income basis.

A bond of this character would be safer than a savings-bank deposit, and it would bring a higher return than savings banks average. It has been the aim of your subcommittee to devise a system of land banks which shall bring the investor and the farmer together for mutual profit at a moderate cost through the medium of such a bond.

PRIMARY CONSIDERATIONS.

The primary considerations in devising such a system are:

1. Absolute safety and attractive income to the investor.
2. Low interest rates, long-term mortgages, and amortization payments for the farmer.
3. Low cost of administration.
4. Simplicity of organization and operation.
5. Adaptability to every part of the country.
6. Stimulation to the cooperative spirit.

These details will be discussed after a general description of the plan.

GENERAL PLAN.

Government control of the system is assured by the creation of a Federal farm loan board, independent and nonpartisan, consisting of five members, appointed by the President for terms of 10 years each and paid from the Public Treasury. (Sec. 3.)

TWELVE LAND BANKS.

Loans are made to farmers by 12 or more Federal land banks, each operating in a separate district and having a capital of not less than \$500,000. If the full amount is not subscribed from private sources, the Government subscribes for as much as may be necessary to make up the required amount. Provision is made for returning the Government subscription after the land banks are firmly established. (Secs. 4 and 5.)

LOCAL ASSOCIATIONS.

In order to secure intimate touch with the borrowers it is provided that the land bank shall make loans to farmers through local associations of borrowers, called national farm loan associations. These associations do not conduct a banking business. Their operations are very simple. They admit members who desire to borrow; their directors and loan committees pass on the value of the security and the character of the borrower. Every borrower takes stock in the farm loan association to the amount of 5 per cent of the face of his loan. This amount is subscribed by the association to the stock of the land bank, thus providing for a capital proportionate to the amount of loans, approximating 1 to 20. (Secs. 7 and 8.)

LIMITED OR UNLIMITED LIABILITY.

The farm loan associations may be of limited liability or of unlimited liability. In the former each member is liable for the debts of the association in an amount equal to the face of his subscribed stock; in the latter the member undertakes unlimited liability for all the debts of the association. This individual liability gives to the indorsement of the association solid financial backing. The bill provides that all loans shall be indorsed by the association of which the borrower is a member. (Secs. 9 to 12.)

We thus have a mortgage loan secured by productive farm land indorsed by a farm loan association. The loan indorsed by a farm loan association, with unlimited liability on the part of its members, will naturally have a better standing than loans indorsed by an association in which the liability is limited. Each land bank will keep the two classes of mortgages separate. (Sec. 16.)

FARM LOAN BONDS SECURED BY MORTGAGES.

When the land bank has a substantial amount of either kind of mortgages on hand, not less than \$50,000, it may issue a like amount of farm loan bonds based on the mortgages as collateral security. Every farm loan bond limited is secured by all the farm mortgages held by the land bank on which there is limited liability of the local members; every farm loan bond unlimited is secured by all the mortgages

held by the land bank on which there is unlimited liability of the local members. Because of the unlimited liability the latter bonds should be sold on a more favorable basis than the former. (Secs. 16, 22-26.)

Every Federal land bank guarantees the payment of every bond and coupon issued by every other Federal land bank. This gives them a broad insurance. (Sec. 25.)

EXPENSES AND PROFITS.

The land banks are permitted to charge borrowers 1 per cent more for interest than they pay bondholders. For example, if the current rate on farm loan bonds is 4 per cent, the bank may charge not to exceed 5 per cent to farmers who borrow. This margin of 1 per cent on the amount of unpaid principal outstanding is available to the bank for its expenses and earnings, but it will probably be largely reduced in practice. The profits go to the local associations in the form of dividends on stock of the land bank held by the associations, and reach the borrowers in the form of dividends on stock held by them in the associations. In this way the earnings of the system go to the borrowers and its cooperative character is assured. If the 1 per cent margin is too high no harm is done, for the excess comes back to the borrower in dividends. (Sec. 13.)

Such is the general plan of the system which we recommend. Coming now to the details of the bill, we shall first speak of the farm loan bonds as an attractive investment.

STRENGTH OF THE BONDS.

It is obvious that the first requisite of a long-term bond bearing a low rate of interest is its security. Every reasonable safeguard is provided in the bill.

RESTRICTIONS ON MORTGAGES.

The mortgages which stand as security back of the bonds are carefully restricted.

No bank may loan on land outside its district. Every mortgage deposited as security is on the amortization plan, so that part of the principal is paid up every six months.

The money must be borrowed for productive purposes, for the purchase of a farm for a home, or to liquidate existing indebtedness. No loan shall exceed 50 per cent of the appraised value of the mortgaged land.

The borrower must engage in the cultivation of the farm mortgaged. The maximum of loans to one borrower is limited to \$10,000. The purpose for which the loan is obtained must be stated.

The loan becomes due and payable upon breach of any condition of the mortgage. Section 12.

APPRAISAL.

Every application for a loan must be passed upon by the loan committee of the local association, who shall make a detailed written report, signed by all three members, giving the appraisal of the land as determined by them. The directors and the loan committee must approve the loan, the latter unanimously, before it is recommended to the land bank. The application and the report of the loan committee go to the land bank.

The land bank must refer the application and the report of the loan committee to one or more of the land-bank appraisers for the district. These appraisers are public officials appointed by the Federal farm loan board. (Section 3.) They have no inducement to make an excessive appraisal. It is their duty to make a careful and impartial written report, and no loan may be made unless their report is favorable. The directors of the land bank must then decide whether or not to make the loan.

Every application thus runs the gantlet of the local loan committee, the local board of directors, the land-bank appraisers, and the land-bank directors.

Whenever mortgages are put up as security for the issue of farm-loan bonds, they are referred by the farm-loan board to special appraisers for further appraisal and examination. Section 20.

SECURITY OF BONDS.

Every farm-loan bond is secured as follows:

1. By the capital, reserves, and earnings of the land bank which issues it.

2. By the capital, reserves, and earnings of the 11 other land banks.
3. By the collective security of all the mortgages in its division (limited or unlimited) of the land bank, the mortgages pledged being at least equal in amount to the outstanding bonds.

Every mortgage pledged as collateral is secured as follows:

1. By the personal undertaking of the borrower.
2. By the security of the mortgaged land at least double in value to the amount of the loan.

3. By the capital, reserves, and earnings of the local association indorsing the loan.
4. By the individual liability of the members of the indorsing association.

ATTRACTIVENESS OF THE BONDS AS AN INVESTMENT.

A bond of the undoubted security possessed by the farm-loan bonds above described should prove a most attractive investment. Since all the bonds are guaranteed by all the land banks, they should sell on practically the same basis throughout the country. And it is not too much to expect them to sell on a 4 per cent basis. In such case the farmer would get his loans at 5 per cent.

An absolutely safe investment, with interest payable semiannually on a 4 per cent basis, should be able to compete with other long-term investments or savings banks on its merits.

TAX EXEMPTION.

It is proposed, however, to make these bonds and the income derived therefrom exempt from all Federal, State, and local taxation. This exemption should place them ahead of any bonds bearing the same rate and not enjoying a similar exemption. Section 30.

INVESTMENT IN FARM-LOAN BONDS.

Farm-loan bonds are also made a lawful investment for all fiduciary and trust funds and may be accepted as security for all public deposits. They may also be purchased by member banks of the Federal Reserve System. Section 31.

INTEREST RATES TO FARMERS.

Present interest rates to farmers are so confused with commissions, fees, and charges of various sorts that it is difficult to ascertain the total cost of money on farm mortgages. Dr. C. W. Thompson, specialist in charge of Rural Organization in the Department of Agriculture, reports that the average rate varies from 5.3 per cent in New Hamp-

shire to 9 per cent and even 10 per cent in certain Southern and Western States, including commissions. As this is the average rate, there must be individual cases running much higher. Testimony before the joint subcommittee of the Senate and House Committees on Banking and Currency in 1914 gave the maximum rate as high as 25 per cent, including commissions and charges.

It is readily seen that a rate as low as 5 per cent, 5½ per cent, or even 6 per cent would be of great benefit to farmers in most sections of the United States.

LONG-TERM MORTGAGES.

Where money is borrowed by farmers to invest as fixed capital in the purchase of a home, in the erection of farm buildings, in the construction of roads, drains, and fences, in the purchase of machinery and stock, or for like purposes, the loan should be paid out over a long period, varying somewhat with the permanence of the investment. At present it is difficult for a farmer to borrow money for a longer period than five years, and with renewals come additional commissions, fees, and charges. Even where it is the policy of banks to allow a loan to run for a long period without demanding payment, they insist upon a demand obligation, so that their funds will not be tied up in case of sudden calls for deposits. This arrangement leaves the farmer in a continual state of uncertainty, as he may be called on to pay in times of financial stress when it may be impossible to obtain funds.

The bill provides, therefore, that loans may be made for long terms, not to exceed 36 years. It is believed that a longer period would not be advisable for the United States, although farm mortgages are made in Europe for periods as long as 75 years.

The reason for fixing upon a maximum period of 36 years is explained in the following section.

AMORTIZATION PAYMENTS.

Ultimate payment of the mortgage debt is as important to the farmer as a low rate of interest. Experience teaches that a borrower is most likely to pay out his loan if he pays in small regular installments at fixed periods.

For example, if the farmer pays 5 per cent interest on his loan, payable semiannually, and with each interest payment pays 1 per cent on the principal of his loan, his debt will be entirely paid off in 36 years. If he pays a larger percentage of his loan with each payment, liquidation of the principal will be correspondingly quicker.

The approved practice is to spread the entire payment over the term of the loan in fixed equal semiannual payments. When the rate of interest is fixed and the borrower decides what percentage of the loan he will undertake to pay off each year the semiannual payments are readily figured. All students of rural credits recommend this feature.

LOW COST OF ADMINISTRATION.

We have already seen that every reasonable effort must be made to make the farm-loan bonds attractive to the investor at low rates and that safety is the prime requisite. It is clear, moreover, that the cost of proper safeguards, such as appraisals, examining titles, and the ordinary overhead charges of a banking business, must be met by the borrower in the form of increased interest charges.

Broadly speaking, large expenditures to insure absolute safety will be reflected in the favorable rates on farm-loan bonds. But there is a point at which expenditure would be out of proportion to the results obtained. In the solution of this problem the subcommittee has been guided by sound banking principles and the experience of similar systems in Europe.

ASSISTANCE FROM BORROWERS.

Everyone must concede the importance of strong land banks, managed by trained bankers, for the purpose of making sound loans and issuing sound bonds. Salaries and expenses comparable to those of a joint-stock bank must be expected in the performance of these essential functions.

But the special capabilities of the land-bank managers must be supplemented by an intimate knowledge of the borrower and his affairs, particularly of the farm land he offers as security. This supplementary knowledge is furnished without additional cost through the local associations.

At the outset we secure the personal interest of the borrower by requiring him to contribute to the capital of the loan association 5 per cent of the face of his loan. This personal stake makes the system mutual and makes the borrower a cooperator. His interest is further secured by his personal liability as a stockholder (double or unlimited, as the case may be). He knows that if the association recommends and indorses a bad loan he may be called on to help make the loan good.

We should thus expect every member to keep careful watch lest his loan association make unsafe loans, with resulting personal loss to him. We should also expect him to see that the best available men in the community act as directors and as members of the loan committee.

As it is the essence of cooperation that the members shall contribute their services, we shall get all this local care, supervision, and personal interest without the payment of fees or salaries. The only salaried official of loan associations will be the secretary-treasurer, and as all the banking business and most of the bookkeeping will be done by the land bank, and as there will be no local office to be kept open for daily business, his remuneration should be small.

We believe the cost of administration will be as low as safety permits.

SIMPLICITY OF ORGANIZATION AND OPERATION.

The purpose is to make the system as simple as is consistent with efficiency and security.

A central board to represent the public seems essential. Land banks to do the technical banking business can not be dispensed with. This business must be done by some one and paid for. It is not the sort of work that members can contribute gratuitously.

The necessary intimate contact with the farmer is done effectively, directly, and cheaply through local cooperative associations.

Farmers of a given locality apply to the land bank of their district for a charter. The land bank supplies circulars, blanks, and all necessary information. After the charter is granted the land bank makes the loans and the payments are forwarded to it by the local associations. The land banks issue the bonds and get fresh supplies of money to loan to new borrowers.

It is plain that the land banks do the real business of the system. They make the loans and they issue the bonds, but they are under the supervision of the farm-loan board and they command the help of the local associations. The system is simplicity itself.

ADAPTABILITY TO EVERY PART OF THE COUNTRY.

A study of the various European systems discloses three main types of land-mortgage banks:

1. Cooperative banks with unlimited liability.
2. Cooperative banks with limited liability.
3. Joint-stock banks.

COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS.

The reported bill permits farmers to organize local associations with double liability or with unlimited liability. If they will organize mainly on the unlimited plan, they will get lower rates of interest, for mortgages carrying unlimited liability of the borrowers for all debts of the association make the safest basis for farm-loan bonds, and hence would insure fresh supplies of capital at the lowest rates.

Your subcommittee has felt it wise to make either form of cooperative association available for the use of farmers, so that they may make their choice. It is quite possible that an association with limited liability may exist in the same community with an unlimited association.

It has not been difficult to devise a plan under which both classes of cooperative associations may be organized and obtain accommodation for their members through the same land banks, with a segregation of assets, expenses, and earnings. Experience alone will demonstrate which type will be most availed of. One type may appeal more strongly to the farmers of one district, with the contrary result in another district.

JOINT-STOCK BANKS.

In some localities where land values are settled and farmers are accustomed to borrow from mortgage banks it is quite possible that farmers will prefer to obtain mortgage loans from a joint-stock bank operating under a Federal charter, with Federal restrictions and supervision.

Some farmers, moreover, may object to the association with their neighbors in cooperative undertakings; they may not like the publicity and scrutiny that cooperation entails; they may not be able or willing to subscribe 5 per cent of the face of the desired loan to the stock of the local association. Moreover, associations may start slowly in some States, leaving a wide field unoccupied for years.

Provision is therefore made (section 19) for the organization of joint-stock land banks of not less than \$250,000 capital, to be privately subscribed. Their operations will be confined to a single State, and they will be permitted to make loans and to issue farm-loan bonds under the supervision of the farm-loan board. Their stockholders will assume double liability. Their capital will be readily available from the outset, and they will thus have certain advantages over cooperative banks in getting their money out on loans. In order, therefore, to equalize to some extent the earning power of the two classes of banks, they are limited in the issue of bonds to 15 times their capital and surplus. The cooperative banks may issue bonds to the amount of 20 times their capital and surplus.

Joint-stock land banks are not permitted to engage in any business but making farm-mortgage loans and issuing bonds. In States with populations exceeding 2,000,000 of people their capital stock must be not less than \$500,000. Their bonds are called joint-stock bonds, and must be in such form as to be readily distinguished from bonds issued by Federal (cooperative) land banks. They are given a free hand as to interest rates on loans and bonds, except that the margin for expense and profit must not exceed 1 per cent a year on the principal of outstanding loans. (Sec. 19.)

Provision is thus made for the existence of the three types of mortgage loan. They will be competitors in granting loans and in selling bonds, but they will all be under strict Government supervision. Each type, in order to survive, must prove its usefulness. Your subcommittee feels that there is a field for all three.

LAND-BANK AGENTS.

It is desired that local associations organize in every community at an early date, but it is also recognized that on account of peculiar local conditions some communities may be without local associations or joint-stock land banks indefinitely. The farm-loan board is given power in such cases to authorize Federal land banks to make loans to farmers through duly incorporated trust companies, mortgage companies, or savings institutions.

Such loans would be subject to the conditions of loans made through farm-loan associations, and the borrower would be required to contribute 5 per cent of the face of his loan to the capital of the land bank. The agent would indorse the loan and become responsible for its payment and the collection of interest and amortization installments, receiving such compensation as might be agreed, not to exceed one-half of 1 per cent of the total unpaid amount of the loan. (Sec. 17.)

In this way it is hoped to take advantage of existing institutions in districts which are not otherwise adequately served. It is feared that the formation of cooperative associations would be retarded if the privilege of making loans through agents should be granted too freely. Hence the restriction expressed at the beginning of section 17.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Time or savings deposits stand midway between demand deposits and funds seeking long-term investment, just as the farmer's need for cash to purchase machinery, fertilizer, and live stock stands midway between the commercial loan and the long-term mortgage. Savings deposits should therefore be available to the farmer for long-term personal credit or short-term mortgage credit not to exceed five years.

And since the various land banks will have facilities, as well as the overhead charges, of a regular bank, and since they will have local representatives in the farm-loan associations, it seems wise to give them power to establish savings departments for the handling of time deposits. (Sec. 18.)

The savings department will be kept separate from the other departments of the bank and the capital of the bank will not be liable for the debts of the savings department as long as there are farm-loan bonds outstanding and not satisfied.

This provision is made for two reasons—

1. Because the mutual savings banks of the East have not needed capital to inaugurate or to carry on their business.
2. Because the farm-loan bonds are the vital point in the long-term mortgage system, and their security must not be impaired by diverting any part of the capital.

To make up for the lack of capital in the savings department it is provided that 5 per cent of all time deposits shall be kept on hand in a liquid form as a guaranty fund. The remaining 95 per cent may be invested in five-year farm mortgages subject to call after one year, or in Government bonds, farm-loan bonds, or approved securities.

As a further means of making up for the lack of capital it is provided that all net earnings of the savings department shall go to reserve, so that in a few years this department will be in a very strong position.

The five-year mortgages taken by the savings department are not made eligible as security for farm-loan bonds. (Sec. 18.)

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITARIES.

The land banks are authorized to act as Government depositaries, and are required to act as financial agents of the Government. They thus become instrumentalities of the Federal Government. (Sec. 6.)

RESERVES AND DIVIDENDS.

Farm loan associations and land banks are required to carry semi-annually to reserve account 25 per cent of their net earnings, until the reserves equal 20 per cent of the outstanding capital, and to maintain the reserves at 20 per cent. After the reserves equal the required percentage of the capital stock, 5 per cent of the net earnings must be carried to reserve annually. After the reserve requirements are met, the balance of net earnings is available for dividends. (Secs. 27 and 28.)

STATE LEGISLATION.

It is well understood that the laws in the several States vary as to land titles, registry, exemptions, homestead rights, foreclosure, and equities of redemption. It is therefore made the duty of the farm loan board to investigate these questions in each State, and to declare mortgages ineligible as security for farm-loan bonds in those States where the laws do not give adequate protection to those loaning on first mortgage. Very few, if any, States will fall within this rule, and they will doubtless amend their laws promptly in order to bring the benefits of the farm-loan system within reach of their citizens. (Sec. 32.)

OTHER PROVISIONS.

There are other important provisions of the proposed bill which need no discussion here, notably those concerning defaulted loans (sec. 29), examinations (sec. 33), penalties for accepting gifts, bonuses, or commissions, for giving false information, for embezzlement, for counterfeiting, etc. (sec. 24), dissolutions of loan associations and land banks (sec. 35), and appointment of receivers (sec. 25).

STIMULATING THE COOPERATIVE SPIRIT.

The rapid increase of tenant farmers and the tendency to abandon agriculture and seek the larger centers of population has become a national menace in this country as well as in Europe. It increases the cost of living and causes a one-sided development. Most civilized nations are already offering direct aid and other inducements to persuade the people back to the land. We believe that the United States can well afford the moderate encouragement provided in this bill.

Much has been accomplished in Europe by legislation that encourages cooperation. There are societies to organize cooperative institutions, lecturers who go about to spread the cooperative gospel, and training schools for boys, girls, and adults. There are laws establishing systems of personal rural credits as well as land-mortgage systems. There are cooperative buying, cooperative selling, cooperative creameries, markets, breeding establishments, insurance companies, and the like. These are all important, especially personal credits.

Our country lags far behind Europe in most matters of cooperation among farmers. There are conditions which render it more difficult here than in older countries. But so far as cooperation is applicable, and as speedily as we can adapt it to our own conditions, it should be established.

The framers of this bill realize that it is but one factor in the vast field for national cooperation that lies before the American farmer. But they entertain the hope that organization for the purpose of securing land-mortgage credit will bring neighboring farmers into closer touch all over the Union and will stimulate the cooperative spirit. Those men who organize farm-loan associations will become better acquainted and more trustful of each other, so that it will be comparatively easy to form organizations among the land-mortgage groups for personal-credit unions and various forms of cooperative activity.

In this connection we desire to acknowledge the debt we owe to those pioneers who have awakened the interest of the American people in rural credits. Largely through the efforts of Senator FLETCHER, of Florida, the American Commission and the United States Commission went to Europe in 1913 and gathered the information and evidence contained in Senate Document No. 214, Sixty-third Congress, first session, entitled "Agricultural Cooperation and Rural Credit in Europe."

Senator FLETCHER was chairman of both commissions. Mr. Moss of Indiana, a member of the present joint committee and chairman of the subcommittee on personal rural credits, was an influential member of both commissions. Senator FLETCHER was unanimously invited to sit with the present joint committee in its deliberations. He has given much help and wise counsel to your subcommittee on frequent occasions. Members of the subcommittee on personal rural credits, particularly Mr. Moss, Mr. HAWLEY, and Senator HOKK SMITH, have given most valuable assistance to the land-mortgage division.

SUMMARY.

It is believed that the system of land banks outlined in the proposed bill affords a safe and attractive farm-loan bond for the investing public—low interest rates, long-term mortgages, and easy payments for the farmers; low cost of administration; simplicity of organization and operation; adaptability to the needs of every section; and stimulation to the spirit of generous cooperation among farmers.

HENRY F. HOLLIS,

Chairman for the Subcommittee on Land Mortgage Loans.

Members of the subcommittee on land mortgage loans: Senator HOLLIS, of New Hampshire, chairman; Senator GORE, of Oklahoma; Senator NELSON, of Minnesota; Mr. GLASS, of Virginia; Mr. PHELAN, of Massachusetts; Mr. LEVER, of South Carolina; Mr. HAYES, of California.

Mr. GLASS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the joint resolution which I send to the Clerk's desk be immediately considered.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Virginia asks unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the resolution which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Joint resolution extending the time for filing an additional report of the joint committee of Congress to investigate rural credits.

Resolved, etc., That the time of the joint committee of the two Houses of Congress appointed pursuant to an act of Congress, ap-

proved March 4, 1915, be, and is hereby, extended for four months from the passage hereof, in which to file an additional report as required by the said act.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution just reported?

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, what is the reason for it?

Mr. GLASS. Mr. Speaker, I will state to the House that the report submitted from the Joint Committee on Rural Credits relates exclusively to land-mortgage loans. This request for additional extension relates to personal rural-credit loans. There are two subcommittees, one considering land-credit loans and the other considering personal credit loans. The report submitted this morning relates altogether to the establishment of land banks, and the committee having under consideration personal rural credits asks for further time in which to report.

Mr. MANN. I shall not object, Mr. Speaker, although I assume the delay means there will be no action by this Congress.

Mr. BLACKMON. Mr. Speaker—
The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman from Alabama rise?

Mr. BLACKMON. Reserving the right to object, I should like to ask the chairman of this committee if four weeks would not be sufficient time in which to make this further report?

Mr. GLASS. Manifestly the chairman does not think so or he would not have submitted a request for four months. I do not think so, I will say to my colleague.

Mr. BLACKMON. I object, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. HENRY. Withhold the objection for a moment.

Mr. BLACKMON. I withhold it for a moment.

Mr. HENRY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. GLASS] if his request means that the subject shall be foreclosed from consideration by the House for four months, or if the Committee on Banking and Currency would not consider they had authority to take up the question and report it to the House at any time even if this resolution was passed?

Mr. GLASS. Undoubtedly we do not apprehend it will require four months. We discussed that in the committee. As a matter of precaution it was decided that we had best ask for an extension of time for four months. The personal-credit aspect of the matter has received very little attention so far, because the time of the committee has been devoted almost exclusively to the consideration of the land-mortgage credit aspect of the subject.

Mr. HENRY. Mr. Speaker, I understand the difficulty under which this committee labors, and of course it has been a very hard task to write both of these bills. I am in hopes we may have legislation at this session. It was promised some time ago. It has been delayed too long. I do not wish to put any obstacle in the way of the committee, but it seems to me that it might get busy and give us legislation within the next month or so on the personal-credit phase of this question, and I will ask the gentleman if the Committee on Banking and Currency purposes taking up that question, too, and going into it immediately?

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. HENRY. I would like to have an answer to the question.

Mr. BLACKMON. Mr. Speaker, I object.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS.

Mr. LANGLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. LANGLEY] asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD. On what subject?

Mr. LANGLEY. On the tariff, the President's message, the war tax, preparedness, and so forth. [Laughter.] And to print certain articles bearing on these subjects.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. LANGLEY. Mr. Speaker, I shall probably have occasion during this session to express my views upon some, and perhaps all, of the topics I have mentioned in making this request, and I shall not therefore at this time attempt to discuss them in detail. My chief purpose is to put in the RECORD the recent expressions of certain distinguished Democrats who have heretofore enjoyed the confidence and esteem of the rank and file of their party. I am doing this with malice toward none and charity for all and in obedience to a sense of public duty, in the hope that a good many patriotic and trustful Democrats who are not subscribers to the papers in which these were published may thus be given the opportunity of reading what some of their leaders think of what the present Democratic Congress and administration have done and are proposing to do. First let me quote from the "peerless leader," the Hon. William Jennings Bryan. On the front page of one of the December issues

of the Commoner there appears the following editorial, signed by Mr. Bryan:

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE ANALYZED.

I have carefully read the President's message. We are committed to legislation which will give to the Filipinos the promise of ultimate independence, with steady progress in that direction. I am sure, too, that Congress will support the President in the effort to secure justice for Porto Rico. Recent events have strengthened the arguments in favor of the establishment of a Government-controlled fleet of merchantmen, and events have also increased the demand for a rural-credits measure written in the interest of the farmers.

But when the President touches on preparedness and suggests a scheme of taxation for carrying out the plan he enters a new field, and his revolutionary recommendations will find increasing opposition in both parties. The reasons which he gives do not support the appropriations for which he asks. Pan Americanism, if it differs at all from the Monroe doctrine, ought to lessen rather than increase the necessity for preparedness. If a small Army and Navy were sufficient to enforce the Monroe doctrine when the Latin American countries were suspicious of the United States, why do we need an increase now when that suspicion is removed and when the Republics of Central and South America are willing to cooperate with us in the support of the Monroe doctrine? Then, too, the enormous destruction of life in Europe will reduce the pressure over there and make it less probable that any nation in the near future will desire to colonize Latin America.

The President is unfortunate, also, in his suggestions in regard to taxes. The Democrats will not take kindly to the idea of taxing gasoline and automobiles. A few years ago only the rich owned automobiles; now they are becoming the farmers' carry-all, and with the increased use of gasoline for agricultural purposes, the farmer would feel that he was being singled out and made to bear new burdens for the benefit of munition factories to get ready for imaginary wars.

If an additional income tax is resorted to, the Democrats will, I think, insist that the burden be placed on large incomes and inheritances rather than on the incomes of those who will have to do the fighting if there is any fighting to be done.

The President's plan of taxation is quite sure to arouse opposition among the Republicans, whose support is solicited, as well as among the Democrats. The Republicans are not likely to favor the new income taxes, and they will probably demand as a condition to their support an increase in the tariff, to which the Democrats will not consent.

While the President's plan to largely increase the appropriations for the Army and Navy ought to fail because there is no necessity for such increase, its defeat will be made more certain by the dissensions sure to arise over the different kinds of taxation.

W. J. BRYAN.

Difficult as it may be for some to believe, this is the same Mr. Bryan who thrice led the Democratic hosts of the Nation. This is the same Mr. Bryan over whom the Democrats of Kentucky so often went into ecstasies of enthusiasm, and who, when his Democratic brethren of the old Commonwealth were hard pressed by their ancient foe, was brought down to sweep across the "Pennyrile" and the "Purchase" with cyclonic irresistibility. It is the same Mr. Bryan who took from that beloved old Democratic hero, CHAMP CLARK, the nomination at Baltimore and gave it to the man who wanted him "knocked into a cocked hat" and whom he is now seeking to convert into a sombrero of a similar design. As I think of it all the memories of the mighty past come floating back to me. I can hear the tread of the marshaled hosts of Kentucky Democracy as they shout, "Bryan! Bryan! William Jennings Bryan!" I hear again the echo of their applause when he is announced as the premier of the Cabinet. But lo, what a change has come over the spirit of their dreams. Their idol has been shattered; the mighty has fallen, and "now lies he there, and none so poor to do him reverence." My heart goes out in solicitude and sympathy for certain distinguished Kentucky Democrats who for these many years have posed as the mouthpiece and personal representatives of the matchless Nebraskan, and who in more recent times have been given the added prestige of being also the spokesman of his late chieftain, of whom he is now the foremost critic. I am wondering how these spokesmen are going to play the rôle of "good Lord, good devil," and I can not suppress a faint smile when I recall how mercless they were in twitting us over our little broils of four years ago and how conscienceless they were in taking advantage of them. Yea, verily, it maketh a great deal of difference whose ox is gored.

There is another distinguished Democrat who has been signally honored time and again by his party, whose championship of the principles of progressive Democracy is known from ocean to ocean, and whose name is a household word almost throughout the land. I refer to the Hon. William Randolph Hearst, whose achievements in the field of journalism are without parallel and whose efforts in behalf of the toiling masses have endeared him to them to a most remarkable degree. In the New York American of December 26 last there appeared on the front page over his signature the following article:

AN AMERICAN POLICY FOR THE DEMOCRATIC CONGRESS.

To the EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN:

About a year ago the New York American published a signed article of mine on the tariff.

This article earnestly urged the Democratic Party to abandon its free-trade policy, a policy which had persistently proved a disastrous failure, which had continually plunged the country into the depths of financial depression during Democratic administrations, and which had invariably

resulted in a deficiency of revenue, which had to be met by extraordinary taxation or bond issues.

Our so-called war taxes, the burden of which was lately reimposed upon the country by Congress, are, as a matter of fact, not war taxes at all. They are free-trade taxes.

They are the tax additions which invariably follow Democratic tariff reductions.

They are direct assessments, levied upon the public to meet the deficit caused by the customary and conventional Democratic experiments in free trade.

However destructive the ultimate effect of the European war may be upon the foreign markets of this country, the immediate effect of the war has undoubtedly been to increase the consumption and accentuate the demand in Europe for a considerable number of our American products.

All sorts of food supplies and all sorts of manufactured articles required by the gigantic European armies have been in unusual demand and at extraordinary prices.

America therefore has sold an unusual amount of certain products at exceptionally high rates, with great commercial and financial advantage.

On the other hand, the scarcity of productive European labor, the demands of Europe for its own materials, the difficulties and dangers of transportation by sea have to a considerable extent excluded European products from the United States.

The European war, therefore, and the conditions which it has created should have brought unprecedented, even though impermanent, prosperity to the United States, and if the war has failed to do this because of the Democratic depression which it has had first to overcome, it has at any rate saved the country from the full disaster of the Democratic policy of reckless tariff reduction.

We have as yet, therefore, fortunately felt but little of free-trade disaster, and only such free-trade depression as must follow conditions of business disturbance, combined with the haze of uncertainty and the dread of impending injury.

Soon, however, the European war must end. Then the full effect of the Democratic policy of unscientific tariff reduction will fall upon our country.

We will then no longer have the enormous artificial demand for war supplies and food products which has partly sustained our industries, or, rather, which has sustained part of our industries during this war period.

We must then confront the unhappy condition of having our markets much more than ever open to European competition and our own products much less than ever in demand in European markets.

The Democratic administration might have obviated this destructive and depressing situation to a great extent by adopting a policy of reciprocity, by using the proposed modifications of our tariff and the resultant opening of our markets to foreign products as a lever to secure, by reciprocity treaties, the freedom of foreign markets to our products.

But the administration, unfortunately, did not have the business experience and judgment to see the advantage and advisability of such reciprocal relations.

The United States of America is the greatest business country in the world, but only occasionally has this great business country had anything approaching an intelligent business administration of its Government.

The present administration is no doubt well meaning enough, but it is impractical and inexperienced.

It is an administration of theories and vagaries, of prejudices and impulses, of incongruities and inconsistencies.

It is an administration of visionary policy, conceived in vanity and confirmed in fanatical obstinacy.

Reciprocity is a hundred-year-old Democratic doctrine. Reciprocity was the special plan of Thomas Jefferson, the founder of the Democratic Party.

Reciprocity has had the support and sanction of nearly every great Democratic leader who has led his party to sustained national success.

Reciprocity was the policy of the leaders of the recent Democratic Congresses to such an extent that when President Taft announced his conversion to reciprocity the Democratic leaders in Congress pledged him their support on the ground that "reciprocity was an accepted and established Democratic doctrine."

But this tried and proven Democratic policy has been discarded. The recommendations of the Democratic leaders in Congress have been rejected.

The possibilities of overcoming the imminent dangers of unmitigated tariff reduction have neither been discerned nor embraced.

A policy of unreasoning tariff reduction has been adopted, with all its demonstrated industrial disturbances and eventual disasters, instead of that policy of reciprocity which would have obtained for our manufacturers the same advantages in foreign markets which we are extending to foreign manufacturers in our markets.

The wind was not tempered to the shorn industrial lambs, and, as a consequence, many of the most promising of the industrial flock have sickened, and some have died.

Our national yield of golden fleece from wealth-producing industries will be diminished to a proportionate degree. Our national resources in products and profits, in work and wages, will be decreased to a similar extent.

Not only individuals but the Nation has felt a lack of income, despite the artificial stimulus of war prices.

Thus taxes have been increased, although our ability to pay them is not as great as it once was.

And the end is not yet. We have still to face the full and final results of Democratic folly and fatuity which will surely be upon us at the end of the European war.

Why, then, should the Democratic Party, now reassembled in Congress, not take advantage of the temporary respite which the war provides?

Why should the Democrats in Congress, and in the administration, too, if there be any there, not realize and admit that a tariff for revenue and for protection is not merely a Republican policy, it is an American policy?

It has been approved by the American people; it has been indorsed by history, fortified by fact, and sustained by experience.

Let the Democrats accept this well-proven policy and contrast the narrow and selfish Republican policy of protection for favored interests with the broader governmental and better business policy of just and judicious protection to increase our products at home and widespread reciprocity to extend our markets abroad.

WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST.

This is mighty sound advice to his Democratic brethren in Congress, and it contains much that any good Republican can enthusiastically indorse.

Indeed it shows pretty conclusively that we Republicans are correct in the contention that in the aggregate the European war has helped rather than harmed us, and that but for the curtailment of foreign competition and the increased demand for our products, resulting from the war, we would have fared far worse than we have. It emphasizes also the further fact that the American doctrine of protection is indispensable to the solvency of our Treasury and the prosperity of our people, and it shows that such prosperity as we now enjoy has been produced by the wall that the European war built around this country, which is higher than any tariff wall ever built. In other words, it is a complete vindication of the doctrine of protection. Of course the advice of Mr. Hearst will fall upon heedless Democratic ears, but, speaking for myself alone, I congratulate him upon the splendid Americanism and lofty statesmanship which his article displays.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Mr. VARE. Mr. Speaker, I ask leave of absence for my colleague, Mr. DARROW, on account of death in his family.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS.

Mr. DILLON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by printing a speech by H. L. Loucks on rural credit.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. DILLON] asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD by printing a speech by H. L. Loucks on rural credit. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. BORLAND. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Thursday, following the regular order of business, I may have one hour's time in which to discuss inland waterways.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. BORLAND] asks unanimous consent that on next Thursday at the close of the regular business he shall have one hour in which to address the House on the subject of inland waterways. Is there objection?

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, what does the gentleman mean by "the close of regular business"?

Mr. BORLAND. I suppose there will be some order of business on that day that will have privilege. I do not know.

Mr. MANN. We never run out of regular order of business here.

Mr. BORLAND. I will make it, then, at the close of the morning hour.

Mr. MANN. We have a special order for Thursday. Why does not the gentleman make it following the special order?

Mr. BORLAND. That was the intention.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Missouri asks unanimous consent for an hour next Thursday after the disposition of the Moon bill, which is pending business. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS.

Mr. LAZARO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD on the subject of rural credits.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. LAZARO] asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD on the subject of rural credits. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. HENRY. Mr. Speaker, I desire to submit a request for a colleague. I desire to ask unanimous consent that immediately after the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. BORLAND] has concluded his remarks the gentleman from Texas [Mr. DAVIS]—known as "Cyclone" DAVIS—be allowed one hour in which to address the House on the subject of rural credits. [Applause.]

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. HENRY] asks unanimous consent that at the conclusion of the speech of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. BORLAND], his colleague from Texas [Mr. DAVIS] be permitted to address the House for one hour on the subject of rural credits.

Mr. HENRY. And preparedness.

The SPEAKER. And preparedness, and so forth. [Laughter.] Is there objection?

Mr. MANN. Reserving the right to object, when is this to be?

The SPEAKER. To be at the close of the remarks of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. BORLAND] on Thursday.

Mr. MANN. Suppose it should not come on Thursday, will that run over until Friday?

The SPEAKER. It would not.

Mr. BENNET. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent—

Mr. HENRY. Mr. Speaker, was my request granted?

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. HENRY]?

Mr. FERRIS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, which I do not intend to do, I want to serve notice that there are some important bills on the calendar, and I think they ought to be taken up, and I will object to any more permissions to address the House at this time.

Mr. MANN. I hope the gentleman will not give that notice, with two requests on that side already granted and when I am about to prefer one on this side of the House.

Mr. FERRIS. Well, Mr. Speaker, I am always ready to yield to a suggestion, but here is the situation: Next spring we shall all be trying to go home to our campaigns, and these days that are sought to be devoted to speeches ought to be used in getting the bills through.

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman from Oklahoma objecting or not?

Mr. FERRIS. I do not object.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, let me make a request. I ask unanimous consent that to-morrow, after the reading of the Journal, the gentleman from Washington may have one hour in which to address the House. I hope the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. FERRIS] will not object to that.

Mr. FERRIS. To-morrow is Calendar Wednesday and we expect to get our bill called up then.

Mr. MANN. Oh, it will come later. I do not wish to interfere with the consideration of the bill. That will be time enough, I think.

Mr. FERRIS. I do not think the gentleman ought to ask that on Wednesday. That is a day when we have our only chance to get up our bills. But I shall not object.

The SPEAKER. What gentleman from Washington is it?

Mr. MANN. Mr. HUMPHREY.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] asks unanimous consent that to-morrow, immediately after the reading of the Journal and the transaction of the routine business, the gentleman from Washington [Mr. HUMPHREY] shall have an hour in which to address the House—upon what?

Mr. MANN. On the state of the Union. [Laughter.]

The SPEAKER. On the state of the Union. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS.

Mr. BENNET. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by printing two addresses recently delivered at the Rivers and Harbors Congress in this city—one by Representative MOORE, of Pennsylvania, and one by Dock Commissioner Smith, of New York City.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York [Mr. BENNET] asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD by printing two speeches recently made at the River and Harbor Convention in this city, one by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MOORE] and one by Dock Commissioner Smith, of New York. Is there objection?

Mr. GARRETT. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I have no objection, let me say, to the printing of the address made by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MOORE], and I do not know that I shall object to the other, but it seems to me that there was some sort of a rule made here just before the holidays about printing those addresses that had been delivered at that Rivers and Harbors Convention, and objection was made to several separate requests on the theory that so many speeches had been delivered at that congress that it was impracticable to undertake to print them all in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. It seems to me that if that proposition was laid down at that time and adhered to at that time it ought to be adhered to now. I think the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] himself perhaps made that suggestion.

Mr. MANN. I am not sure whether it was I that made the suggestion or the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BARNHART], but I know that we both believe it ought to be observed.

Mr. GARRETT. I have no objection to the printing of an address made by a Member of the House.

Mr. MANN. A Member of the House?

Mr. GARRETT. Yes; a Member of the House, by Mr. MOORE, if the gentleman from New York [Mr. BENNET] will separate his two requests.

Mr. BARNHART rose.

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman from Indiana rise?

Mr. BARNHART. To state briefly that there was an understanding, after due announcement was made, that a report of these speeches covering very largely the whole field to be covered would be undertaken, and that there would be no more of these speeches printed that were delivered. However, there were not a great many Members of the House present at the time. I want to join my colleague from Illinois and the gentleman from Tennessee in the position they take. Speeches by Members of Congress I will not object to, but I will object to the printing of speeches made by others, and I hope the gentleman from New York will separate his requests.

Mr. BENNET. Mr. Speaker, of course I will divide my requests; but this address by the dock commissioner of New York will take, I will say, less than three-quarters of one column in the RECORD. In the presence of the present condition of New York Harbor in New York City this House is entitled to the information that is contained in the dock commissioner's statement, and therefore I hope that neither of the gentlemen will object.

Mr. BARNHART. The gentleman himself can give that information.

Mr. BENNET. No.

Mr. GARRETT. May I ask the gentleman from New York if he deals with that particular thing and not with the general features?

Mr. BENNET. It is not the general condition. It was on the condition of the harbor of New York, and, as I recall it, it dealt very largely on the condition of the harbor and national preparedness. Therefore it seems to me it ought to be printed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE—H. R. 4737.

Mr. TAGGART rose.

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman from Kansas rise?

Mr. TAGGART. To ask for a change of reference of House bill 4737, which I introduced, for the purpose of extending the provisions of the pension laws to include the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Regiments of Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, a bill which by inadvertence was sent to the Committee on Invalid Pensions when it should have been referred to the Committee on Pensions.

The SPEAKER. Why should it be referred to the Committee on Pensions?

Mr. TAGGART. Those organizations did not serve in the Civil War, but in an Indian war.

The SPEAKER. Were the organizations made in the Civil War?

Mr. TAGGART. No; they did not serve in the Civil War.

The SPEAKER. The Chair knows; but were they made in the Civil War?

Mr. TAGGART. No, sir, Mr. Speaker; they were organized some few years after the close of it.

Mr. MANN. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I would like to be heard. Is this a public bill or a private bill?

Mr. TAGGART. It is a public bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

NATIONAL DEFENSE.

Mr. SHERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 50 minutes on the subject of the national defense.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. SHERWOOD] asks unanimous consent to address the House for 50 minutes on the subject of the national defense. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and the gentleman from Ohio is recognized.

Mr. SHERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, of course we will have horrors and horrors on account of this barbarous submarine warfare; but the worst that can happen is the severance of diplomatic relations with any and all Empires across the Atlantic wherein American citizens are murdered. But this does not mean war. On our southwestern border during the past two years 153 American citizens have been brutally murdered, not because they were on a ship carrying the flag of a belligerent or were found with a hostile army, but solely because they were American citizens, unarmed noncombatants.

All these unspeakable horrors did not happen in a hostile zone 3,000 miles away, but within 100 miles of our own borders. This submarine warfare is the most cowardly and barbarous of all warfare since the world began. And yet we are building a whole brood of submarines.

War is the greatest crime of the human race. It is not in my philosophy that if the murder of one man makes a villain, the murder of thousands makes a hero. It is in my philosophy that the hero of humane achievement in the uplift of his fellows transcends the hero of blood and iron and noise in a war of conquest. It is as true to-day as 87 years ago, when uttered by that greatest of Englishmen, Thomas Carlyle:

A standing army means waste, depression, and moral decay. No nation can improve its morals or grow in strength when its bravest and best sons are year by year devoured in the army.

This is the stand taken to-day by the sanest statesmen and ripest scholars of the age. A great student of ethics says: "The soul grows in the direction of its attention."

A nation, which is only the aggregation of individual souls, can not be moving toward peace while definitely preparing for war.

It is with the deepest regret that I am unable to agree with the President on his proposed plan of national defense. The President has rendered great service to the country by his superb diplomacy in keeping the country in the path of peace. He has had more difficult and perplexing problems to solve than any President since the adoption of our Federal Constitution, and his unflinching devotion to duty, his superb poise and masterful grasp of the many diplomatic problems, which he has settled in the interest of peace, entitle him to the lasting gratitude of all the people. I believe, however, that he has mistaken the popular judgment in his preparedness message. I believe the defeat of this scheme for extra taxation at this time, when the Federal Treasury is lank and lean, will command the approval and support of a majority of the people.

While I have been a peace man for over half a century, I have never been a peace-at-any-price devotee. Neither am I a member of any society or association for limiting national armament. I am not from Missouri, but before I vote to waste any more money to increase idle armies or top-heavy navies I want to know what emergency exists for such expenditure. [Applause.] Up to date none of the advocates of "preparedness" have given Congress or the people one valid reason why we should squander any more hard-earned tax money on militarism. Not one of this whole array of pretending patriots have pointed to an enemy either hostile to the United States or liable to attack the United States. Less than one year ago, when the armies of Europe were more powerful, more formidable, than now by at least 5,000,000 soldiers, the President and the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy all took strong grounds, in public interviews and proclamations, that we were fully prepared for any emergency. This is so well known that I need not cumber the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD with any quotations from their well-timed utterances of sanity and sense. Furthermore, the so-called experts of the Army and Navy less than one year ago fully fortified the attitude of both the President and his Cabinet on this vital question. At the hearings in the last session of Congress Gen. Erasmus M. Weaver, Chief of Coast Artillery, whose duty it is, he said, to "be advised as to the character and sufficiency of our seacoast armament," stated:

My information is that our system of fortification is reasonably adequate for all defensive purposes which they are likely to be called upon to meet.

And further said:

I have been a close student of the whole subject, naturally, for a number of years, and I know of no fortifications in the world, as far as my reading, observation, and knowledge goes, that compare favorably in efficiency with ours.

Gen. Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, considered one of the greatest experts in the country on fortifications and guns, said:

In my opinion, these guns, with other advantages which our land-defense fortifications have, will be adequate for maintaining a successful combat with vessels of war armed with any gun which is now under construction anywhere in the world to my knowledge.

A very distinguished statesman of the Republican Party, late a candidate for President and a close student of continental events, gives the country the benefit of his investigation as to the origin of this colossal military propaganda. I quote from La Follette's Magazine, which has not yet been sued for libel:

Who are the real patriots of the country? They are the glorious group of multimillionaires who are making such enormous profits out of the European war as were never before realized in the same brief period since time began. They are the Morgans, the Rockefellers, the Schwabs, the Garys, the du Ponts, and their prototypes, who are back of the 38 corporations most benefited by war orders, the stocks of which have increased more than a thousand million dollars above their highest market value before the war. They are the dollar-scarred heroes who organized the Navy League of the United States. Shades of Lincoln! What a band of patriots, with their business connections covering every financial and industrial center in the United States! Owning newspapers, periodicals, and magazines and controlling through business relations the editorial good will of many others, they will be able to render powerful but disinterested aid in the great propaganda for preparedness now flooding the country.

The bold Wisconsin editor and statesman gives us an adequate idea of the original source of the viperous hellbroth of threatening war now sending its malignant poison through war-scare journals and magazines into the hearts and homes of thousands of well-meaning, timid Americans.

Congress, under the Constitution, is the only power competent to declare war. If there is any enemy in sight or likely to attack the United States, it is the sole duty of Congress to take the initiative; and the power to declare war implies the power to make all preparations for war. Article I, section 8, of the original Constitution, also states that Congress shall have power to provide for the common defense. Hence it follows that Congress has the sole power not only to declare war, but to provide for the common defense, and Congress will be held strictly to account by the people in the coming November for any ill-timed or unnecessary laws, whether enacted through fear of an impossible enemy or because a powerful and greed-hungry cabal demanded the sacrifice. No individual Member of Congress can shift the responsibility for his vote on this the most vital question of the hour upon either the President or his Cabinet.

In all our history, from the first proclamation of the Federal Constitution, signed by George Washington as President, September 17, 1787, until now, no political party, no leading statesman or leading publicist has ever before advocated a great standing Army and Navy in time of peace. Whenever we are liable to be confronted with an armed enemy I will vote for as many armed men and as much money as the President may demand; and, furthermore, I will volunteer as a soldier to go to the front, which is more than any of this powerful array of culpable curmudgeons, who originated this horrid war scare, will ever do. [Applause.]

It is now up to this Congress to decide whether all the sacred history of the past, sacred because humane and successful for over a hundred years of undisturbed peace, shall continue to endure in the purpose and hope of its founders, or whether we shall enter the devious path of world-power exploitation. Militarism and imperialism are a couplet of devious devils that will carry the American people on the down grade speedily. You can not separate militarism from imperialism. To use an unclerical expression, they are twin devils of rapacity and moral decay—useless one without the other. Like the Siamese twins of long-time memory, they are coursed with the same blood, and if you cut the umbilical cord both will languish and die. [Applause.]

Here is what George Allen England says of this humbug scare, misnamed "preparedness":

The whole thing is perfectly obvious. Seizing upon the European butchery as an excuse, the armament makers and militarists are determined to drive this country over the brink if they can. They remain indifferent to all truisms such as that "preparedness" has not prevented but has always induced war. There is money in this thing for them: so down with old age pensions, educational expansion, improvements of all kinds, and hurrah for Moloch. Militarism is a quick cut to millions. Moloch, militarism, murder, massacre—I think that sums it all up with neatness and dispatch.

The Toledo Blade, of my district, the oldest daily journal in northwestern Ohio of the Republican faith, says:

SHERWOOD stands alone among the Ohio delegation on the preparedness program.

While this is evidently a mistake, I should not feel lonesome or discouraged were it true. Not long ago the Ohio State Journal, another old-time Republican paper, published in the State capital, printed an editorial with the following closing paragraph:

We wish Ohio could take a positive stand for peace in the Halls of Congress. It has not done so. There is only one man who has represented his constituents faithfully upon this matter, and that is Gen. SHERWOOD, of the Toledo district. He has sounded the true note every time.

Well, I have been alone before. The bill of May 13, 1908, to build a harbor of safety and a dry dock at Pearl Harbor in the Sandwich Islands, a bill providing for spending over \$3,000,000, invoked much skyrocket oratory on the floor of the House. There was fear of a formidable raid on our Pacific coast by Japan. One of the leading orators of this eventful day was Capt. Hobson, of Alabama. He convinced the alert-eared Members that Japan was about to attack the United States and assume warlike control of the great Pacific Ocean, and without this ocean control America would be lost. The measure passed the House with a hurrah—229 yeas to 1 no, as I remember. On a roll call I was the only Member voting against it. The tally clerk, out of sheer pity, came to me and said, "You are the only one voting 'no'; I thought you had made a mistake." Let us see.

Our biggest battleships have a water displacement of 26 feet and the entrance to Pearl Harbor has only a depth, as I learn, of about 15 feet, and the bottom is coral rock. Hence, if we should happen to have a war with Japan and a naval conflict

should occur 2,000 miles from the Pacific coast and one or more of our battleships should be disabled and should seek safety in Pearl Harbor, it would hardly be able to skim through 15 feet of water depth with a battleship of 26 feet water displacement. Amount expended for dredging to date, \$3,296,000. And yet the original foolhardy Pearl Harbor preparedness was as well grounded in sanity and sense as the present plan of "preparedness" and not so expensive by some \$445,000,000.

SOME STAGGERING FIGURES.

For the 10 years preceding the European war we had expended on our Navy over \$300,000,000 more than Germany or any other nation except Great Britain.

These estimates almost stagger belief; and yet this is not all the advocates of "preparedness" demand. If carried into national law, it means national bankruptcy; of course, the swift ruin of the Democratic Party, if a majority votes for this stupendous, uncalled-for extravagance. There is sure to be a healthy change of heart when the facts are known among all classes of patriotic, peace-loving American citizens. Very few persons who are talking about "preparedness" have any adequate idea of the immense tax burden involved, not only for this year but for all the coming years. Here are the staggering figures, all to be provided for in a new tax bill:

The five-year naval program calls for an increase of \$500,000,000—\$100,000,000 increase a year—which, including the expenses for expanding the whole naval establishment, will reach \$600,000,000 or over by the time the five years expire. This is all extra—in addition to the large appropriations we are now making for our idle, top-heavy Navy. The Army four-year program demands \$450,000,000 increase, over \$100,000,000 a year extra, being an increase of more than 100 per cent over our annual Army appropriations. All extra appropriations. At the expiration of the five-year period for the program this country will then be expending on its Army and Navy more than any nation in the world in times of peace ever expended.

In 1891 the Navy had 1,483 officers, exclusive of 239 naval cadets at the Naval Academy. The number of enlisted men allowed in 1891 was 8,250, and the amount appropriated that year was \$24,610,501. In 1915 the officers numbered 3,403, the naval cadets numbered 912, the enlisted men numbered 52,561, and the amount appropriated was \$145,734,163. In other words, we now have a little more than twice as many officers as in 1891, more than three times as many naval cadets, more than six times as many enlisted men, and nearly six times as large an appropriation. We have now the second strongest Navy in the world, with no enemy in sight and nothing to do but waste powder in target practice, concoct war scares, and give tone and polish to our flamboyant Washington society. [Laughter and applause.] "In the name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress," as Gen. Ethan Allen remarked at the gates of Fort Ticonderoga, what has become of that vital plank of the Baltimore national platform pledging the Democratic Party to economy and the abolition of useless offices? [Applause.]

What does the greatest living soldier in the United States think of this continental enlistment scheme recommended by the Secretary of War? I refer to Gen. Nelson A. Miles, a soldier who commanded an army corps in the Army of the Potomac when only 25 years of age—not only a gallant and conspicuous general with a four years' battle service in our great Civil War, but noted as the most successful Indian fighter in the after-war period. Gen. Miles has visited and inspected the army of every one of the great powers of Europe and has more expert knowledge of war's machinery than any soldier or war specialist in the United States. Of course, Gen. Miles is against the scheme. He seems to think the scheme did not originate with the Secretary of War, but was concocted in our so-called War College. The War College, as we remember, was the favorite militant child of Col. Roosevelt when he was President. Hence the scheme has a wild and woolly flavor. [Applause and laughter.]

The National Guard is almost unanimously opposed to this kind of preparedness. In the recent national convention of the National Guard in San Francisco, after hearing a powerful letter read from the Secretary of War, and hearing a fervid oration by the eloquent Assistant Secretary of War Breckenridge, the convention turned down the continental proposition. The same action was taken by the State convention of the Ohio National Guard held later in Cincinnati.

In further contention as to our ample preparedness for war, let me state that during the last 17 years 381,312 men have been enlisted, and these with the number in the Army would make a total of more than 400,000 men that have passed through the drill, instruction, and discipline of the military service. Approximately the same number have received military instruction in the National Guard. Added to these figures, there are between two and three millions of men in our country that have

passed through all the drill, discipline, and instruction of European armies, and who are now, in the main, earnest, patriotic citizens of the great Republic. Approximately 25,000 young men are graduating every year from our colleges and institutions where military instruction is given. I am indebted to Gen. Miles for these vital statistics.

During the last 30 years the Government has expended nearly \$176,000,000 on our seacoast defenses, and the result at Cairo, Port Arthur, and the Dardanelles is sufficient evidence that guns on board ship are no match for coast fortifications and submarine mines. Within the control of the National Government and States there are at least 1,000,000 serviceable rifles. Our gun and ammunition factories are manufacturing daily at least 5,000,000 cartridges and will soon be capable of manufacturing 50,000 artillery shells. In fact, there is now being constructed in our country daily more war material than any two armies now warring against each other in Europe are using in the same time. Hence the alarming clamor about our unpreparedness is criminal foolishness. It should fool no grown-up person outside of an idiotic asylum. [Laughter and applause.]

HOW THE FARMERS STAND.

The farmers in my district are everywhere reported against "preparedness." The State Grange of Ohio, recently in session in Elyria, declared against it. I noticed the Farmers' Union of North Carolina, 50,000 strong, declared against it. I am in receipt of the leading farm journal, the National Field, of December 2, the national organ of the Farmers' Alliance. It prints a very strong editorial, covering two entire pages, giving cogent reasons why farmers everywhere should be against this unnecessary extravagance. I have numerous letters from representative farmers, from the Middle West and Far West, all against preparedness. A letter from A. M. Criswell, president Farmers' Alliance, Biddleton, State of Washington, says:

We held a large farmers union last night and took a vote on Wilson's "preparedness," or rather on the defense bill, and not a vote was in favor of that plan.

William Madison Hicks, Oologah, Okla., under date of November 23, writes:

I was at Coweta last Saturday and delivered an address on the plan of the President for "preparedness," and the whole country seemed to be aroused against the military scheme. The citizens, without regard to political preferment, openly indorsed the stand taken by Hon. W. J. Bryan on this issue. The citizens at Chelsea, White Hill, Sperry, and Sageeyah have openly condemned, but the great dallies refuse to let the country know what we are doing. In southeast Kansas in the last 10 days and in southwest Missouri in the same time, 53 public mass meetings have been held condemning the President's plan, and yet not one of these resolutions have found its way into print.

Col. Frank G. Yeoman, a veteran soldier and leading Democrat of Milledgeville, Ill., writes that his business has taken him over Carroll County, and finds that not 10 per cent of either party favor the so-called preparedness scheme. A. W. Lewis, of Berkeley, Cal., a student and writer on social and economic reform, writes as follows:

This is the hour when true men must arise and be numbered. Ascertain if this malign influence for a big military establishment emanates from the noble spirit of American manhood, or from those who are solely animated from the mean spirit of selfishness and greed.

THE LABOR UNIONS AGAINST.

The labor unions in my district are against "preparedness." At a called meeting of the Central Labor Union of Toledo, representing 10,000 organized workers and 91 locals, a resolution was passed, without one dissenting vote, against the "preparedness" scheme. Here is a specimen resolution passed by the machinist union, the largest local in Toledo:

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MACHINISTS.

Toledo, Ohio, November 16, 1915.

At the last regular meeting of Lodge 105 the lodge, consisting of over 1,600 members, went on record as opposed to a larger Army or Navy, the vote being unanimous against it.

EARL H. DEANE,
Recording Secretary.

Here let me quote an extract from a signed statement made by our able, experienced, and alert leader, the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. KITCHIN]:

In the face of the fact that we have a Navy superior to that of Germany or any other nation, except that of Great Britain; in the face of the fact that our Navy is growing larger, stronger, and better equipped than ever before; in the face of the fact, as the President declared both in his message to Congress December last and in his recent Manhattan Club speech, "We are threatened from no quarter," the proposed "preparedness" program at one bound—one year—increases our already immensely large naval appropriations more than our total increase for the last 14 years, more than the increase by Germany the whole 15 years preceding the European war, and more than the combined increase of all the nations in the world in any one year in their history (in times of peace). The five-year program proposed increases our naval appropriation over forty times more than the increase by Germany in five years preceding the European war and \$200,000,000 more than the combined increase of all the nations of the world for the five years preceding the European war, and over \$50,000,000 more than the com-

bined increase of all the nations in the world for the whole period of 10 years immediately preceding the European war. Add to this the fact that prior to the beginning of the European war we were expending annually on our Navy from \$20,000,000 to \$30,000,000 more than Germany or any other nation, except Great Britain.

Evidently the average citizen, who has been scared into the advocacy of so-called "preparedness," has been misled by reading in the war-scare newspapers and armor-plate magazines that we are utterly unprepared. This is a slander on both our Army and our Navy. And it is untrue, unfair, and unpatriotic. We have the strongest Navy in the world for all defensive purposes in our own waters; and in education, in department, in discipline and efficiency, we have the best naval officers in the world. And our Army officers in discipline and department and efficiency will compare favorably with the officers of any army anywhere on either continent.

I have no criticism of either the Army or the Navy. My objection is not to quality or efficiency, but to quantity. We need no big military establishment in this Republic. As Cardinal Gibbons very wisely says, we are protected east and west by two great oceans, a protection far more formidable than forts or cannon or navies; and our people, already overtaxed, can not stand the burden of an increased military establishment already too costly.

At the beginning of the European war Germany was expending for past wars and preparations for wars—on its army and navy—55 per cent of the total amount of revenues collected; Japan, 45 per cent; Great Britain, 37 per cent; France, 35 per cent; the United States, over 60 per cent. With the proposed military and naval program enacted into law the United States will be expending over 70 per cent of its total revenues; that is, out of every \$100 collected from the people over \$70 will go into militarism and navalism and vampirism to mark the ruin of the Republic of George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, and Abraham Lincoln.

SOME ILLUMINATING HISTORY.

On the question of national armament I take my stand with Thomas Jefferson, author of the Declaration of Independence and father of the Democratic Party. [Applause.] In 1799 Thomas Jefferson wrote Elbridge Gerry as follows:

I am for relying for internal defense on our militia solely till actual invasion, and for such a naval force only as will protect our coast harbors from depredations, and not for a standing army in time of peace which may overcome the public sentiment, nor a navy which by its own expenses and the external wars in which it may implicate us will grind us with public burdens and sink us under them.

Here is a fateful admonition for this hour. Jefferson made the protest against the standing army of England the most vital paragraph in the Declaration of Independence. In all the grievances protested against in that immortal document the standing army, as a menace to the peace and prosperity of the Colonies, was mentioned in three separate paragraphs, while every other grievance was mentioned but once.

Let me cite some illuminating history on the preparedness of 95 years ago. In December, 1823, President Monroe issued his memorable message embodying what is now known as the Monroe doctrine. This message was a bold defi and challenge to the three great powers of Europe, known as the Holy Alliance. This Holy Alliance was a league formed in September, 1815, after the Battle of Waterloo had sent Napoleon into exile. It was formed by Alexander the First of Russia, Emperor Francis of Austria, William the Third of Prussia, and indorsed by nearly all the second-class powers of Europe. This Holy Alliance was formed to preserve monarchical absolutism in Europe, and secondarily to see to it that no member of the Bonaparte family should ever occupy any throne in Europe. That President Monroe issued his famous message embodying the Monroe doctrine against any interference by this alliance is a well-established fact. Prof. Peck, in his new International Encyclopedia, says:

The most noteworthy attempt of this Holy Alliance was to extend its operation to the New World by the coercion of Spain's revolting colonies.

President Monroe's message was a challenge to the whole formidable array of Old World monarchies, far more defiant and sweeping than Jefferson's defi to Great Britain July 4, 1776. How about our preparedness then? We had only 10,000 soldiers in the Regular Army, including infantry, artillery, and riflemen. And how about our Navy? We had 7 wooden battle-ships, 9 small frigates, 2 corvettes—low sloops with one tier of guns—5 sloops, 2 brigs, and 5 small schooners, 30 war craft all told. And how many sea dogs of war did we have then? Let us see. We had 30 captains, 30 master commandants, 9 chaplains, 356 midshipmen, 53 sailing masters, 16 boatswains, and 18 gunners—all told only 512, besides the lieutenants, quartermasters, and Army surgeons. What was the entire population of the United States at that critical period—1823? By the census of 1820 we had, including Indians, 9,633,822. How much did our Navy cost us in 1823? Nine hundred and twenty-nine

thousand five hundred and three dollars all told. Did the Monroe doctrine precipitate war? No. We had 3,000 miles of deep ocean between us and any possible enemy in the Old World. That same ocean still rolls between, and we have now 100,000,000 instead of less than 10,000,000 in 1820. Who is afraid? No one with self-poise or ordinary horse sense or courage sufficient to be a citizen of America. [Applause.]

I desire to call the attention of the advocates of "preparedness" to a very valuable pamphlet just issued by Anson Phelps Stokes, secretary of the Yale University. Let me quote from the closing paragraph:

If the United States tries to frighten Europe by her armaments, her distrust of us and her misinterpreting of our motives will lead to deep suspicions and hatred, and these are the things that surely breed war. Knowing that "armed peace" has proved a sham and delusion in Europe, why should not our Nation be willing to take risks for real peace in the interest of a world tired of the cruelties and horrors of war?

HYSTERIA OF 1812.

We had a very disastrous fit of hysteria in 1812, resulting in our second war with Great Britain. Some of our historians charge Henry Clay, then Speaker of the House of Representatives, with fomenting this hysteria. Let me quote what one of the greatest statesmen of the antebellum period said of that war. I refer to Senator Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts. I quote from a memorable oration delivered by Sumner in 1845:

The fruitlessness and vanity of war appear in the results of the great wars by which the world has been lacerated. After long struggles, in which each nation has inflicted and received incalculable injury, peace has been gladly obtained on the basis of the condition of things before the war. Let me refer, for an example, to our last war with Great Britain, the professed object of which was to obtain from the latter power and renunciation of her claim to impress our seamen. The greatest number of American seamen ever officially alleged to be compulsory serving in the British Navy was about 800. To overturn this injustice, the whole country was doomed for more than three years to the accursed blight of war. Our commerce was driven from the seas; resources of the land were drained by taxation; villages on the Canadian frontier were laid in ashes; the metropolis of the Republic was captured; the White House burned, while gaunt distress raged everywhere within our borders. Weary with this rude trial, our Government appointed commissioners to treat for peace, under these instructions: "Your first duty will be to conclude peace with Great Britain, and you are authorized to do it."

That is, we had some 2,000 soldiers killed, twice as many more maimed, and involved the country in an enormous debt, and then made a peace compact with Great Britain which left the impressment of our American seamen unsettled, or just where it was before the war.

THE COSTLY HYSTERIA OF 1898.

We had another violent and costly fit of military hysteria in 1898. It is now known that Cuba could have been freed without war against Spain and without shedding one drop of the blood of an American soldier. After this brief but costly war we paid Spain, a whipped nation, twenty millions for a vast group of islands, 10,000 miles away in the tropical Orient, when Spain had neither possession nor control. In fact, Spain had nothing to sell except the royal prerogative of her boy King Alfonso. We parted with our twenty millions for a tablet upon which to write the epitaph of the Republic of Thomas Jefferson and Abraham Lincoln.

The Baltimore platform pledges the Democratic Party to immediate action on the Philippine problem. Lest we forget, I quote from that platform:

We favor an immediate declaration of the Nation's purpose to recognize the independence of the Philippine Islands as soon as a stable government can be established.

As the Philippine Islands are both a menace and a burden and have cost us to date over one thousand millions of worse than wasted money and the lives of over 16,000 soldiers and a pension list of over thirty-five millions, why not recognize now, as a measure of national defense, that solemn promise in our national platform? [Applause.] We could then bring back some 13,000 seasoned and experienced soldiers to join our Army at home. It would also lift the white man's burden in the tropical Orient and shorten our battle line some 10,000 miles should Japan seek to dominate the Pacific Ocean. We would save about forty millions of money, now wasted yearly in the Philippines, and save also the dangerous menace of passing another emergency tax bill in the immediate presence of a presidential campaign.

Seriously, is this not more important and vital than following the lead of a mercenary coterie of murderous shrapnel and munition makers, who are coining unholy millions in the blood of innocents across the Atlantic? [Applause.] Nearly all our recognized leaders of social ethics, nearly all our great humanitarians and teachers are against this preparedness business. You can count the defenders of this wicked folly among our great teachers of moral and economic reform on the fingers of your two hands.

It is proposed to tax a patient and tolerant people, already overtaxed, that an overpowering army of idlers may be endowed to consume the savings of the industrial classes, increasing the already high cost of living, and producing nothing but discontent and trouble. It is a crime against the Republic. It is without sanity, without sense, and without excuse. And the same brood of blood-money gangsters are recommending a buzzard brood of aeroplanes. The devil of late has learned to deal destruction and death from the sky. His victims have been mostly women and children and babes. And the devil's allies now clamor for this latest and most barbarous of all war's brutalities as a part of the military outfit of this so-called Christian Republic. Furthermore, of what possible use can we ever have of aeroplanes, either to resist or aggressively fight an enemy with 3,000 miles of ocean between?

OLD-AGE PENSIONS.

Instead of increasing our standing army, already costing the taxpayers over one hundred millions a year, I favor reducing it one-half, to 50,000 men. This would probably save close to fifty millions per year. I would use an adequate sum to improve and strengthen our National Guard, which, should war ever come, will prove our chief reliance. I would set apart, say, ten millions as a starter for old-age pensions to the worthy workers, the wealth producers in our busy hives of industry. Nothing would do such valuable service in healing the constant conflicts between capital and labor as a humane system of old-age pensions, such as Prince Bismarck inaugurated in the German Empire. Not only would this benign alleviation of the woes of the workers heal the antagonism now so apparent in labor strikes, but it would be an inspiration of patriotism to every worthy worker in the United States. Our flag would then be a hope and a symbol of helpfulness, saying to every son of toil, Be true, be faithful to your trust, and when old age comes on apace this flag with the shining stars will be your protector, and a grateful Nation will help you to make your last days on earth comfortable and full of gratitude. As a matter of national defense it would be a cognate inspiration to every worker. Under this proposed system of economic reform and patriotic preparedness we could use ten millions to inaugurate a humane system of old-age pensions, and spend five millions in perfecting the National Guard, and then save thirty-five millions of our present Army budget. This would relieve our weary Ways and Means Committee of much wearing worry and prove a balm and a sweet solace to the great troubled army of overtaxed taxpayers. And the ten millions would give 100,000 old-age pensions at \$100 per year. This money would all go into circulation and prove a potent element in the education of the men and women who do the world's work that this Republic is not ungrateful.

OUR COAST DEFENSES.

Probably some anxious taxpayers will ask, When and why was this extensive coast-defense system started? It was in 1885, in order to make a generous way to spend more money. Have any of these big guns ever been called upon to fire at an enemy? No; not one, in all the 30 years; and furthermore, there may never be an enemy in sight for 30 years more. And when this self-same taxpayer, who has been reading in the big newspapers and magazines that our coasts are without defense, finds from the official reports that we have spent on coast defense since 1885 the enormous sum of \$175,973,699, he is liable to conclude that there is a vast array of continental liars in this preparedness game.

VIEWS OF OUR GREAT LEADERS.

Ex-Senator Root, of New York, master mind on the question of international law, was the leading speaker before the Pan American Congress in this city on December 28. I quote a significant paragraph from his address:

Some of us believe that the hope of the world's progress lies in the spread and perfection of democratic self-government. It may be that out of the rack and welter of the great conflict may arise a general consciousness that it is the people who are to be considered, their rights and liberties to govern and be governed for themselves, rather than rulers' ambitions and policies of aggrandizement.

This is surely a covert punch in the ribs of that powerful group of war exploiters in Gotham who value blood-coined dollars as more vital than orderly democratic self-government. [Applause.]

At the same session of the Pan American Congress Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, of Cornell University, predicted the settlement of future controversies by arbitration. Force as a moral means of settling controversies, he said, had failed.

At the much-exploited Clark conference at Worcester, Mass., December 18 last, Norman Angell, author of *The Great Illusion* and other works, whose topic was "America's need for preparedness in policy," said:

America, simmering with the new-raised doctrine of preparedness, is heading straight toward war, unless she formulates before building up

her armament a definite policy to tell the world what she proposes to do with her military and naval forces. America is putting a premium on naval rivalry rather than on right or wrong by this brand of neutrality.

On the 8th of November last I received a letter dated New York from the highest class group of scholars, humanitarians, and sociologists in the United States. This letter bore this precious patriotic motto as a guiding principle:

The American League to Limit Armaments is organized to combat militarism and the spread of the militaristic spirit in the United States.

As a matter of moment let me refer to some of this group—all opposed to the preparedness propaganda:

Jane Addams, the foremost woman in the United States on social and economic reform.

Felix Adler, of New York, author of *Life and Destiny*, the leading writer on social ethics and culture in America.

Ray Stannard Baker, author and scholar, leader of social reform and book writer of Amherst, Mass.

Silas B. Brownell, director of Princeton Theological Seminary, member of the Academy of Sciences, eminent lawyer and churchman.

C. C. Burlingham, graduate of Harvard; leading member of New York bar; United States delegate to International Conference on Maritime Law in Brussels, 1909-10.

Dr. Nicholas M. Butler, president Columbia College, New York; one of our profound scholars and students of sociology; writer and author of the great book *Why Should We Change Our Form of Government*.

Rev. Henry S. Coffin, D. D., late of Union Theological Seminary; distinguished author, lecturer, and humanitarian.

William J. Curtis, eminent New York lawyer, scholar, and reformer.

Edwin T. Devine, LL. D., graduate of Cornell University; social worker; professor of social economy, Columbia University; author of humane book *Misery and Its Causes* and other books.

William H. P. Faunce, LL. D., late of the University of Alabama; author and humanitarian.

Austen G. Fox, of New York; Harvard Alumni Association. Bishop David H. Greer, D. D., eminent scholar, theologian, humanitarian, and author.

Morris Hillquit, LL. D., leading lecturer and lawyer on socialistic topics.

Rev. John Haynes Holmes, author, scholar, and theologian.

Hamilton Holt, editor; graduate of Yale College; student in sociology and economics; author of *Commercialism and Journalism*.

Dr. Abraham Jacobi, LL. D., of New York; author of the *Education of Abandoned Children of Europe* and other works; student of criminology.

Rev. Charles E. Jefferson, D. D., pastor of Broadway Tabernacle, New York; student and author; wrote the *New Crusade* and other valuable books.

David Starr Jordan, of California, one of the ablest students of sociology in the United States and one of its ripest scholars; an author with an international reputation; author of the great book *The Call of the Twentieth Century*; president of Leland Stanford Junior University of California.

Clarence H. Kelsey, banker of New York; graduate of Yale University.

Adolph Lewisohn, noted philanthropist and writer and business man; contributed \$300,000 to Columbia University.

Dr. Jacques Loeb, graduate of Berlin University; late of the University of Chicago; author of valuable work on biology.

Edwin D. Mead, lecturer and author, of Chesterfield, N. H.; secretary of the World's Peace Foundation; a high-class scholar and author of *A Study of Reformation*, also *The Philosophy of Carlyle*.

George Foster Peabody, LL. D., banker; treasurer of national Democratic committee, New York Chamber of Commerce, and high-class business man.

George Arthur Plimpton, president of Amherst College; member of the American Economic Association and American Social Science Club.

Gustav Pollak, born in Vienna, Austria, now of New York; contributed to the *New York Nation* and writer of force; historian and contributor to *American Encyclopædia*; lecturer of continental reputation.

James Bronson Reynolds, of New York; profound student of social reforms; headworker of University Settlement of New York; national municipal reform league scholar; appointed by Gov. Roosevelt in 1900 on the "tenement-house commission."

Julius Rosenwald, of Chicago, merchant; president of Associated Jewish Charities; trustee of Rush Medical College and business man of large experience.

Oswald Garrison Villard, journalist; grandson of William Lloyd Garrison, Washington and Lee University, editorial writer

and author of *A Biography of Fifty Years*; newspaper and magazine writer of national reputation.

Lillian D. Wald, sociologist; originated the idea of Federal Children's Bureau, which passed both Houses of Congress in 1908; lecturer and philanthropist.

Rev. Booker T. Washington (deceased), the foremost leader and teacher of the colored race; the greatest man the Negro race ever produced in America.

The great rabbi, Stephen S. Wise, author of *The Ethics of Solomon*, profound student of human destiny and entitled to be classed as one of the greatest leaders of Israelites in America.

James Wood, humanitarian, Mount Kisco, N. Y., one of the leading Quakers of the United States, valued contributor to agricultural papers.

Mary Emma Woolley, South Norwalk, Conn., one of the great women of New England, president Mount Holyoke College, member board of electors of Hall of Fame, the Women's Educational Industrial Union, Boston Rhode Island Society for Collegiate Education for Women, author "Monographs" and numerous other pamphlets and essays on topics of reform and human betterment.

The Rev. Washington Gladden, the leading Protestant minister of Ohio in the broad domain of civics, a recognized teacher of sociology, is preaching powerful sermons against this military propaganda.

Even in this wicked city of Washington, where the newspapers are all one way, there is a healthy and growing sentiment against this military propaganda. We have a well-organized peace society, a rational defense league, opposed to war, and an antimilitary organization, all composed of influential men and women. Here is a letter from Takoma Park, Washington, D. C., dated December 31, 1915, from the Social Study Club. This club is composed of 10 scientists, a leading minister, a charity worker, and a War Department official. After a full debate, the vote stood 3 in favor and 8 against the military program of the administration.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has expired.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Ohio have time to conclude his remarks.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] asks unanimous consent that the gentleman from Ohio be permitted to conclude his remarks. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. SHERWOOD. As this is not a political question, I have sent letters, which have been published in my district, asking for instructions from my constituents how to vote on this vital matter. I have not received one solitary letter, telegram, or verbal message asking me to vote for this colossal extravagance. It is due to say, however, that there is a National Defense League in Toledo composed of 10 or 12 high-class citizens.

I also have a petition, signed by 275 high-class scholars and leaders of the best thought in New York City and vicinity, all for peace and against the barbarism of war preparedness.

I must not fail to mention the superb attitude of that profound thinker and venerated prelate, Cardinal Gibbons. The views of Cardinal Gibbons with reference to what is commonly designated as "adequate preparedness" are well worth earnest and thoughtful consideration. His world knowledge is vast and comprehensive. His devotion to the highest American ideals is known to every man and woman of intelligence in the United States. In an authorized interview December 2, 1915, Cardinal Gibbons said:

There is no need for America as a Nation to be alarmed or hysterically apprehensive of war. We are the safest Nation on the face of the earth, so far as locality goes. Providence has been kind to us. He has placed us where we are, protected by nature from the incursions of an enemy. On the east we have the ocean barrier of the Atlantic. On the west the Pacific protects us. To the north we have the quiet Canadians. As for the South, there is no danger of an invasion either on the part of Mexico or the South American countries. For this reason I would be sorry to see an immense standing army organized in this country. For one hundred and twenty-odd years we have prospered with a comparatively small army, relying upon the justice of our position for our protection. I do not see why we should be apprehensive at this time—certainly not on account of any European power. They are now well-nigh exhausted, and they certainly would not attack us.

At the close of our great Civil War Gen. Grant, then the foremost soldier of the modern world, approved the muster out of all the Volunteers and reducing our standing army to 25,000 men. There was a powerful and aggressive element in the North clamoring for a war with England. During the war Confederate cruisers, built in English shipyards and armed in English arsenals, had driven American commerce from the seas and oceans of the world, but President Grant favored the Geneva court of arbitration.

Morley, in his life of Gladstone, says:

The treaty of Washington and the Geneva arbitration stand out as the most notable victories in the nineteenth century in the noble art of preventive diplomacy and the most signal exhibition of self-command in two or three of the great powers of the Western World.

At Appomattox Grant stood on fame's topmost pinnacle, the foremost man in all the world, but in the Geneva award he was greater than at Appomattox. [Applause.]

I remember, in 1868, going through the old Ashtabula district of Ohio with Gen. James A. Garfield, afterwards President, then starting on his remarkable civil career. I remember the applause which greeted his peroration in approving the muster-out of that great Army of volunteers, in which he stated that—

We need no large standing army in this country. We are a Republic where every citizen is a beneficiary of the Government. In Europe government rests upon force, and every laboring man is carrying a soldier on his back. In the German Empire the spiked helmet is supreme, but in the United States of America government rests upon the hearts and hands and homes of all the people.

I can not believe that all of Gen. Garfield's splendid idealism is gone. Let us hope not. I hope the time is coming and is near at hand when all this brass-toned hysteria over militarism and ocean domination will cease. When I think of the serenity and virility of American patriotism a half century ago, when great soldiers like Grant and statesmen of the deep humanities like Garfield were the leaders, compared with the truckling servility to organized barbarity now, I feel like quoting a couplet from our own poet, Howard S. Taylor:

We have forgot! A Roman lust
Profanes our ancient holy things,
We trample justice in the dust;
We have the rables of the kings,
The scarlet rage of gun and sword,
Have mercy on thy people, Lord.

We are to-day at peace with all the world. Why should we prepare for war when we have never had a war in over a century and a quarter of national life that was not of our own seeking? No nation on either side of the Atlantic has ever attacked us when we were numerically weak. How utterly idiotic is the idea that any European nation now, exhausted in fighting men, with business and industry paralyzed, with commerce driven from the seas and oceans of the world; loaded down with a debt that staggers belief, with the land filled with millions of widows and five times as many fatherless children, with 6,000,000 maimed and crippled soldiers—the legless, the armless, the insane, and the sightless, who have escaped from the damp pits of the trenches and the lurid hell of battle—all dependents on the Empire for all their weary lives; that this Empire is going to make an impossible crossing of 3,000 miles of deep ocean with an army that it is impossible to either equip or transport; that this phantom army is going to attack 100,000,000 of people in the United States, between whom there is no quarrel, is the most preposterous proposition that was ever exploited since the cave man of the prehistoric age was in the first stages of evolution. [Laughter.]

We are at peace with all the world. Let us strive, as becomes the citizens of a Christian nation, to make that peace permanent and perpetual. Let us put aside all thoughts of gun and sword as unworthy our traditions and history and look to a future wherein the flag of our shining stars of States shall be a beacon light beckoning our people to peaceful pursuits and social and moral betterment. The great present, with its glowing zeal for humanity, with a culture deepened and broadened by science and enriched by all history, with its strong-winged soul of prophecy hot and glowing with the blood beats a realized brotherhood of man claims us and calls us to stand by the ancient faith. [Applause.]

Let us pray, and labor with our prayers, that this hour of military hysteria will speedily pass, and that the sword and the man on horseback shall never frustrate the true mission and destiny of our beloved America—peace, progress, and prosperity under the supreme guidance of constitutional law. [Applause.]

THE LATE JUSTICE LAMAR.

Mr. TRIBBLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for five minutes to announce the death of Mr. Justice Lamar.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Georgia asks unanimous consent to address the House for five minutes on the subject of the death of Mr. Justice Lamar. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. TRIBBLE. Mr. Speaker, this House, the State of Georgia, and the entire Nation as well have heard with profound sorrow of the death of Justice Lamar. Justice Lamar was born and reared on a farm in Elbert County, in the district I have the honor to represent.

It can be said of him truthfully the high position of judge of the Supreme Court of the United States sought him and that he

did not seek the position. He had no political aspirations. He was called from private life to the position of honor he occupied. Before filling the high position on the Supreme Court of the United States he was appointed by the governor of Georgia to the supreme court of that State and was reelected without opposition, but shortly thereafter resigned on account of ill health. He then engaged in the practice of law for a term of years. While sojourning in Augusta, Ga., a few days that great jurist, President Taft, became acquainted with Justice Lamar and the acquaintance ripened into close friendship. President Taft marked him as a man of judicial temperament, judicial mind, and talents. A vacancy occurred on the Supreme Bench, and while President Taft was besieged with many applications from all over the United States through friends of the applicants, his mind went back to Georgia and firmly settled upon this Georgia lawyer. To satisfy his own mind of the competency of Judge Lamar he sent for the Georgia Reports and personally examined decisions rendered by Judge Lamar, thereby satisfying himself overwhelmingly that this Georgia lawyer was the man for the position. President Taft then conferred upon Justice Lamar not only this great honor, but he honored the State of Georgia by laying aside party lines and appointing this great jurist and Democrat. Justice Lamar did not seek the position on the supreme bench of Georgia; the governor appointed him in recognition of his ability. Justice Lamar did not seek the position as Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States; the President of the United States sought Justice Lamar and tendered him the position. Justice Lamar had retired from the bench of Georgia on account of ill health, never intending to return to public life, but he felt duty bound to accept this position voluntarily tendered him by the President of his country.

Justice Lamar served with distinction to himself and honor to the great State of Georgia, which he represented. All men spoke well of Justice Lamar, and no man spoke evil of him. He was a man of great personality and left a strong impress upon all with whom he came in contact. The members of the Georgia bar who knew him loved him, and the same is true of the lawyers who met him in Washington.

During the early spring he had a slight stroke of paralysis, caused by overwork. There was never a more conscientious and hard worker than Justice Lamar. There are no mistakes in his decisions. He never left a case incomplete and no errors can be charged to his record.

It had been his custom to make an annual trip to the old homestead at Ruckersville, and he had shown considerable anxiety to make that trip during the summer of this year. He even went to the extent of announcing to his friends at Ruckersville the date of his anticipated return, but he has not been able to go back to the scenes of his childhood since his illness in the spring.

Two weeks ago, when he returned to Washington from White Sulphur Springs, he was able to return to the Capitol and make short journeys around Washington. He contracted cold and for two weeks he had been gradually sinking, and finally passed away as one falling asleep.

The memory of Justice Lamar will live forever in the history of Georgia and this Nation as one of the greatest jurists of the country, and one who did not seek political preferment but was called on account of his superior ability. Soon his remains will be carried to the South to rest in the old red hills of Georgia, the State he honored and loved so well.

THE LATE GOV. HAMMOND, OF MINNESOTA.

Mr. HENRY and Mr. ELLSWORTH rose.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas.

Mr. HENRY. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House upon the death of Gov. Winfield Scott Hammond, of Minnesota.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Minnesota asks unanimous consent to address the House on the life, character, and death of Gov. Hammond, of Minnesota. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Mr. Speaker, a few days ago I heard of the shocking death of the late governor of Minnesota in the Southland. I saw the newspaper accounts of the splendid courtesy that was shown in bringing his remains through Mississippi, Louisiana, Tennessee, and Kentucky under escort of the governors of those Southern States; and as I pictured in my mind's eye, as I could so well, being a native of the little town in which he was buried but yesterday afternoon, the sadness that overtook my native State of Minnesota, and when I realized that as the sun went down yesterday afternoon it was to a million people the saddest day in the history of the

State, I felt that some recognition of that event should be had in this Chamber. He served four terms in this body, in the Sixtieth, the Sixty-first, Sixty-second, and Sixty-third Congresses. He was a modest man, and I believe that I state a plain fact when I say that not many, except his old neighbors in his home in southern Minnesota, realized and appreciated the virtues of this truly great man.

As a neighbor he was painstaking, unselfish, generous to a fault; as a man, a patriot, and respecter of the truth; as a citizen, always loyal, patriotic, and public spirited; a lawyer who always tried causes upon their merits, and not a stickler for technicalities. As an official he was ever zealous to perform the duties of his public trust in any and every position which he held. As a political antagonist he was a man whose indignation, once aroused, went out against the opposition and made them feel the very power of his personality and the wisdom of his forceful eloquence; and, when the campaign was over and the turmoil was cleared away, a man who could clasp you by the hand and be the same kind, considerate neighbor that he was in the beginning.

The dominating characteristic, though, was his modesty, and of that particularity I want to speak. He was modest to a fault. The last man in the little town of St. James, a little city of 2,000 people, in the southern part of the State of Minnesota, to assert himself on any public occasion, no matter whether he occupied the humble position of city attorney in the little city or the attorney of the little county, a small county in that part of the State, or Congressman of his district or governor of the State, upon any occasion—Winfield Scott Hammond, if there was a public occasion in the little city or village, was found sitting in the rear with his hands folded, speculating upon some perhaps little inconsiderable part of the event. He was the kind of a man that if you pointed to the sturdy oak, instead of expostulating on its great branches and its rugged roots which protruded from the ground, he would see in it the little tentacles or fibers at the end which took the sap of life; he would see the veins that took the sap into the twigs and leaves and stems—the little things that went to make up the great whole; and such was his life, a man of modest environment, of unpretentious thought, who brought the small things together to make up the great things which made the life he lived.

If I may be permitted time, I will quote one brief sentence, the author of which was a judge and a friend of the late Winfield Scott Hammond, whom he greatly admired. I have often heard him quote it. I do not quote it with any reflection upon its sentiment so far as theology is concerned, but as it reflects his ideal of the kindnesses of everyday life. It is:

A single dog wailed from the summit of St. Bernard bearing a message of hope and sympathy to the weary and benighted is a better exemplar of the teachings of mankind than is the founder of any scholastic theology which can only mystify the soul or paralyze the intellect.

And so in this body, in which he served four terms, I consider it a duty which I perform with a deep sense of sorrow, to say these few words in this Chamber to the memory of Winfield Scott Hammond, the late lamented governor of Minnesota. [Applause.]

Of the many beautiful testimonials to the memory of the late Winfield Scott Hammond, who was an honored Member of this House until the time of his resignation a year ago to assume the duties of governor of his State, I desire to introduce the following by prominent citizens of his State.

By Cyrus Northrop, president emeritus of the University of Minnesota:

[From the Minneapolis Journal, Dec. 31, 1915.]

"He was a splendid type of citizen—splendid in every way. The State has suffered a tremendous loss."

By A. O. Eberhart, former governor:

[From the Minneapolis Journal, Dec. 31, 1915.]

"The death of Gov. Hammond is a loss to the entire community. He was a man of exceptional ability and gave the State a good administration. Gov. Hammond did not play to the gallery. He did what he thought best for the State at all times."

By Fred B. Snyder, president university board of regents:

[From the Minneapolis Journal, Dec. 31, 1915.]

"The death of Gov. Hammond is a great loss to the State and to the university. The more I saw of the governor the better I liked him. He was a Democrat in politics, but he was a nonpartisan governor. I considered him one of the ablest men the State of Minnesota ever had in the executive chair."

By Charles M. Andrist, secretary to the late governor:

[From the Minneapolis Journal, Dec. 31, 1915.]

"Mr. Hammond was the best friend I had. I can not express my grief in mere words. He was one of the cleanest cut men in his public acts I have ever known. His decisions were based on whether a proposition was right or wrong and never as to whether it was expedient or inexpedient. He was one of the most lovable of men."

By Hon. JAMES R. MANN, minority leader of the House:
[From the St. Paul Pioneer Press, Dec. 31, 1915.]

"I had a great personal admiration for the governor and his death moves me deeply. He was a fair fighter at all times and wise in council and debate. Minnesota has suffered a great loss; so has the country at large. It is a pity that such a man should have been stricken in the flower of his manhood."

By Senator OSCAR W. UNDERWOOD:

[From the St. Paul Pioneer Press, Dec. 31, 1915.]

"I am greatly shocked to hear of Mr. Hammond's death. He was an ideal Representative and performed excellent service as a Member of the House. As a member of the Ways and Means Committee I knew him well and had great respect for his judgment on public questions."

By Senator MOSES E. CLAPP:

[From the St. Paul Pioneer Press, Dec. 31, 1915.]

"Coming so suddenly, Gov. Hammond's death was a great shock to all of us and has plunged us in grief. Our acquaintance dates to the time when he was practicing law in St. James, before he became a candidate for Congress, and our relations as members of the same profession were always pleasant. When he came to this House we were thrown still more together, and I came to regard him as a man of sterling worth. He was very able, deliberate in his judgment, and of high character and integrity."

By Joseph P. Tumulty, Secretary to the President:

[From the St. Paul Pioneer Press, Dec. 31, 1915.]

"I knew Gov. Hammond well, and had respect for his good common sense, his poise, and the deliberative judgment that he brought to bear in the consideration of public questions. He was a fine type of American, a faithful public servant, and a loyal friend."

A few days before the late governor left for his last earthly trip to the Southland, in answer to a request for a Christmas expression by Miss Carrie E. Eppley, superintendent of Hopewell Hospital, in Minneapolis, he wrote the following reply, which is so thoroughly characteristic of the man that I offer it here:

Letter to superintendent of Hopewell Hospital:

[From the Minneapolis Tribune, Jan. 2, 1916.]

"DEAR MISS EPPLEY: Each has his burdens to bear. How fortunate it is that we may always hope for a to-morrow brighter and happier than to-day. Troubles may disappear. Business may be better. The sick again may be strong. The distressed may have relief. Hope makes one cheerful, and cheerfulness aids us in getting over the rough places in life.

"God is good. He has given us the right to hope for better days in this world and assurance of the happiest days in the world to come. Christmas is the anniversary of Him who has given the children of earth their greatest joy and dearest hope, the Apostle of Love and Sunshine, foe of hate and gloom. Let us all rejoice that on this day, centuries ago, Christ was born. May His loving-kindness rest upon the patients of Hopewell Hospital and bring them joy on this Christmas day and assure them of a happy, bright New Year.

Yours, very truly,

"WINFIELD S. HAMMOND."

I submit, also, a resolution by the Minnesota delegation in Congress, passed on January 4, 1916.

The Members of the Minnesota delegation in Congress having heard of the recent death of Gov. Winfield Scott Hammond, met and adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we express our sincere and profound sorrow at the sudden death of Gov. Hammond. Having known and associated with him, his death is a personal loss to all of us. In his official life he was a man of the highest character, faithful and efficient in the discharge of his duties. In his private life he was modest, kind, and considerate to others. He deserved and earned the highest regard and esteem of all who knew him. His death in the prime of his power and usefulness is a distinct loss to the State and Nation he loved so well.

Resolved further, That we tender to the relatives of the deceased our deepest sympathy in this their hour of bereavement.

KNUTE NELSON,
A. J. VOLSTRAD,
GEORGE R. SMITH,
CHARLES R. DAVIS,
CARL C. VAN DYKE,
C. B. MILLER.

MOSES E. CLAPP,
HALVOR STEENERSON,
SIDNEY ANDERSON,
F. F. ELLSWORTH,
C. A. LINDBERGH,
T. D. SCHALL.

He was a modest man, a true friend, an able lawyer, a conscientious official, and an able statesman.

His death is a deep sorrow to his adopted city, a shock to the great State of Minnesota, and took from the great political party to which he was so loyally devoted the prospect of a new leader in the Nation's wide sphere.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for five minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SIMS). The gentleman from Missouri asks unanimous consent to address the House for five minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen, I desire to congratulate the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. ELLSWORTH] on the beautiful and admirable speech which he just delivered. The House of Representatives, according to my judgment, is one of the strictest critics in the world, and at the same time it is one of the most generous. I do not believe there is any place on earth where a man reaches his true level more quickly than in the House of Representatives.

There is not a man who served with Gov. Hammond who does not sincerely regret his death.

None knew him but to love him;
None named him but to praise.

He came here under very peculiar circumstances and he died in a peculiar situation. He came from a district that is strongly Republican. He was preceded by a Republican, and he was succeeded by a Republican. He died as governor of a State that has anywhere from 40,000 to 80,000 Republican majority in it. The fact that he achieved these great stations so universally coveted by men is a complete demonstration of the fact that he was worthy of them. He achieved high position here, was on the great Committee on Ways and Means, and served his country and his district faithfully and well. His history is one of the valuable assets not only of the State of Minnesota but of the American Republic.

Since I have been here, now 21 years, I have served in this House with a multitude of governors, a few ex-governors, but most of them when they were here were future governors. The State of Maine has a habit of sending her ex-governors to the House of Representatives. That is the only State that has that habit. I have always said, and I say now, that one of the most valuable things that comes to a man in public life here is the personal friendships which he forms. We may be defeated hereafter and retired to private life, and whatever glories we have attained here may fade from the public mind, and probably will, but the recollection of the personal friendships abides with us always. I am glad that the big aisle is not a line of demarcation between friends. [Applause.]

Accident determines very largely our associates here and elsewhere. Accident first brought me into close communion with Gov. Hammond, on account of a very gracious act which he performed. In the old time, when we drew for seats, I was extremely lucky. The first House that I served in I was the first Democrat to draw a seat, and in the next two Houses that I served in I drew high enough up to get within the central block of seats. The next House I served in I was again the first Democrat to draw a seat. The sixth time, coming up on the street car the morning the House was to be organized, I told my wife that on the doctrine of probabilities I ought to be the last Member in the House to draw a seat, and I was next to the last. The astronomer Proctor figured it out once—and he was a great astronomer—that when playing poker a man would hold a royal straight flush only once out of a million hands. On the same doctrine of probabilities a man ought not to have drawn the first seat on his side more than once in any service in this House shorter than that of my venerable friend, Mr. Speaker CANNON. So on the sixth occasion when Mr. Hammond was here the first time I had to take a seat away back yonder on the outside rim. He drew so high up that he selected the seat that is right where the end of the table now is on the Democratic side, and, by the way, that was the best seat in the House. He came to me—I had never seen him or been introduced to him—and he said, "You have a great deal to do here and I am a new Member and will not have very much to do, and I want to swap seats with you." That was, as I said, a gracious and kindly act, and I never forgot it.

Minnesota has been unfortunate in one thing; that is, the Democrats of Minnesota. Within a comparatively recent time they have elected two governors. They elected Gov. Johnson three times. He was not a bad chance for being President of the United States, and if he had lived that third term out I am not at all certain that he would not have been now in the White House. From the peculiar circumstances under which Gov. Hammond lived and the high position that he attained, he was not a bad chance for President sometime if he had lived the Psalmist's allotment. Of course death comes to us all, but I have philosophized time and again a good deal about when men die. It is strange to me that a man in the very flower of his years, as Gov. Hammond was, a little past 50, a strong useful man, of high capacity, of power to serve his country with ability, should be taken and so many others who are not of very much account in the world should be left behind. But such things must be. While the House of Representatives can not in the very nature of things adjourn out of respect for the memory of all the former Congressmen who die, I think it is eminently fitting and proper that these exercises should take place in behalf of one of the ablest, most amiable, and most modest men with whom I have been associated in the 21 years I have been here. [Applause.]

Mr. RAINEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for five minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. RAINEY. Mr. Speaker, we have all heard with profound regret of the death of the distinguished governor of Minnesota, who for eight years was a Member of this body. During the entire period of his service here I knew him intimately and well, and was closely connected with his activities as a Member of Congress.

I take this opportunity to pay this tribute of respect to the memory of my friend.

He was a modest, quiet, cultured gentleman, and at the same time a strong, forceful man of action. In all the emergencies of life he discharged his full duty to his community, his State, and his country.

Winfield Scott Hammond was born 53 years ago in the State of Massachusetts and spent in New England the years of his childhood and his young manhood. He was splendidly educated in an old-fashioned, conservative New England college. When he attained his majority he went to the great State in which he spent the mature years of his life. He brought with him the culture and conservatism of New England to aid him in his work in the great progressive northwest section of the United States. He there had presented to him the splendid possibilities of usefulness which open up always before educated young men of talent and ability in that section of the United States. He earned at once the confidence and respect of his fellow citizens and he retained it until the very last. The high esteem in which he was held by those who knew him best is evidenced by the fact that although he was a Democrat with opinions fixed and unchangeable, he was elected to Congress four times from a district strongly Republican. Just before the expiration of his service here, after he had stood for seven years in the limelight and after, as a member of the Ways and Means Committee, he had rendered valuable aid and assistance in the construction of the Democratic revenue measure now in operation, he was elected governor of Minnesota, a State which can always be considered one of the Republican States of the Union. Such honors as this rarely come to a man on this earth.

He was for years a member of the great committee of this House on which I have the honor to serve—the Ways and Means Committee—to which has been delegated the task of preparing the several revenue measures which in recent years have passed the House, and of preparing the tariff bill now in force. During the long hearings and deliberations which preceded the reporting out of these tariff bills the members of the committee, whether they agreed with him or not, learned to respect and to honor him. We learned early that while he was a man of strong convictions he was always ready to yield to evidence and to argument and was conscientious in the discharge of every duty. He was, in all emergencies and at all times, an honest man, and no greater compliment can be paid to the memory of a man than this.

He died when for him the sun still stood high in the heavens, when he was still in all the vigor of manhood, and when his mental powers were at their very best. He died far from home in the pleasant Southland, and when his body commenced its long journey back to his home in the colder North, with splendid chivalry the governors of the great States through which his remains passed acted as a bodyguard, and his remains were tenderly conveyed across State boundaries and over great rivers back to the home he loved and to the people who loved him. To-day his remains rest under the snow in the State he loved.

He leaves to his family and to his friends a record of accomplishments extending throughout the years of his life.

May the snows of winter lie soft on his last resting place; may the winds of winter blow light over his grave; may the birds sing there their sweetest songs through the long, sunny summer days to come.

Kind, loyal, faithful friend, farewell!

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for five minutes.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the gentleman is accorded five minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, the distinguished Speaker of this House, who is loved on both sides of the House equally well, has already referred this afternoon to the personal friendships which are formed in the House between Members, regardless of parties. The new Members of the House can not yet understand the personal relations which exist between men who in the open meet only in combat. It is, I think, the saving quality of the American people that they make their political issues on principles, and after a political fight is over and one side or the other has won and men have been elected to offices of responsibility they retain personal friendly relations. That is not the case everywhere in the world. Last spring I went with a party to Hawaii. Mrs. Mann and I spent some time in California and returned

home about the 1st of July, where I met a large number of invitations on my desk to go out and make addresses in many different places, perhaps undoubtedly because some misguided people in the world had the notion that they might be hearing a future President or candidate for the presidency. [Laughter and applause.] I had resolved to decline all of these, because I had made up my mind to take a rest last summer. Among the invitations which I received was one from the State Bar Association of Minnesota. I wrote a letter declining; but later, in going over the papers, I received a communication from Gov. Hammond asking me to accept this invitation, and because I had formed such a high idea of Gov. Hammond and had become so friendly personally with him in the House that was the only invitation at that time which I accepted, because I wanted to show to him that I did have for him a warm, affectionate feeling as well as a high personal regard. And it was a great pleasure to me when I learned of his leaving us for the other world to know that I had so felt toward him and, as I believe, every other Member in the House had felt toward him who knew him. It was a great loss to the House when he left us to become governor of Minnesota. It was a great loss to the country when he was called hence. [Applause.]

RURAL CREDITS.

Mr. HENRY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may address the House for 20 minutes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas asks unanimous consent to address the House for 20 minutes. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. HENRY. Mr. Speaker, it is gratifying to realize that the Congress is about to legislate on the subject of rural credits. There are millions of homeless and landless people throughout this country who will hail with delight the information that the American Congress is now to consider this great problem.

In my judgment it is the greatest economic question Congress has dealt with for more than 40 years.

Mr. Speaker, on July 22, 1915, it was my privilege to say in a statement to the Texas people that this Congress should enact rural-credits legislation and that it should be bottomed upon certain principles. As outlined then, I reiterate them to-day.

The Baltimore platform, declaring that rural-credits legislation is of equal importance to the reformation of our currency laws, Democracy should immediately redeem that promise. Having studied the question for many months, I suggest legislation upon substantially these principles.

Provide for organizing national farm loan associations, with Federal charters and Government aid, of not less than five farmers, in certain districts throughout the United States for the purpose of making long-time loans on farm lands and at a rate of interest not to exceed 6 per cent per annum, for the purpose of improving farm lands already acquired and for enabling tenants and those without homes to purchase and improve farms and broad acres. These associations should be federated in 12 Federal land banks, corresponding substantially to the 12 Federal reserve banks. The details should be worked out under the "Amortization plan" so as to allow these mortgages to run for periods of time ranging from 5 to 35 or more years, and should permit paying off present farm incumbrances of more than \$5,000,000,000 so as to reduce interest rate and burdens. And as members of the Federal land banks these associations should be allowed to use the farm mortgages as collateral with said land banks for the purpose of converting them into cash and as the basis for farm loan bonds or debentures.

TWELVE FEDERAL LAND BANKS.

The Government should authorize the establishment of 12 Federal land banks, with a capital stock of not less than \$500,000 each, for the purpose of buying mortgages from the land associations and of raising the capital therefore by issuing farm loan bonds or debentures.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITS IN THE FEDERAL LAND BANKS.

The law should allow the Secretary of the Treasury to deposit in the Federal land banks one-half of the general fund held in the Treasury of the United States in order that such banks may use this Government money to securely establish and maintain this rural credits system. *The credit of the Government should be furnished in this and other ways in abundant measure to place the farmers' banking machinery upon the surest foundation. The commercial banking act is saturated with Government aid.* The Government should subscribe for the stock of the Federal land banks, provided the subscriptions of farm-loan associations and other subscribers are not sufficient.

It should be provided that the Government credit and funds are placed behind these banks in abundant fashion. The Federal Government should obligate itself to purchase each year \$50,000,000 or more of these farm-loan bonds. *It should come*

squarcly to the aid of these banks, and even guarantee all their bonds.

SEPARATE AND DISTINCT SYSTEM FOR FARMERS.

A farm-loan board should be created in the Treasury Department at Washington analogous to the Federal Reserve Board and endowed with substantially the same powers. This system should be entirely separate and distinct from the Federal reserve act. State institutions should be allowed to enter the system. These are the essential and fundamental points of the legislation I shall advocate.

By this method let us make it possible for farmers to lighten their burdens and for the millions of worthy and homeless men, tenants, and laborers to acquire farms and pay for them under the "Amortization plan," in periods running from five to thirty-five or more years, at a very low rate of interest and in no event to exceed 6 per cent per annum. In this way we guarantee homes for the homeless and lands for the landless. And thus we can put upon the uncultivated lands in Texas, amounting to 100,000,000 acres, sturdy farmers and home builders.

FOR THE RELIEF OF THE COTTON GROWERS AND FARMERS.

The principle of bills introduced by me for the relief of cotton growers is correct, and I defend those measures.

In addition to what the Secretary of the Treasury and the Federal Reserve Board have ample authority for doing now to finance the cotton crop, the things proposed by me last year should have been adopted by Congress.

Under conditions brought on by the European war the Government should have deposited in the national banks of the South funds to be advanced to the producers of cotton at a low rate of interest for one year or longer. For such purpose redeemable United States notes could be issued or Panama Canal bonds could be sold and the proceeds added to such notes to bring such funds up to an adequate amount. I insist that the Secretary of the Treasury should have deposited these moneys as a trust fund to be loaned to the cotton growers, as he did when he sent to New York City banks on August 2 last year \$40,000,000, with much larger sums on subsequent days, aggregating \$140,000,000, to steady the stock market on Wall Street. The cotton can always be pledged at its market value and thus become the best-known security for the loans. The Government in this war crisis should do this with free and lavish hand. In July, 1915, my position was as outlined above.

1915 COTTON CROP SAVED—SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY USES THE POWER AS SUGGESTED.

Mr. Speaker, in line with these contentions the Secretary of the Treasury in 1915 deposited in the Federal reserve banks of the South Government funds and provided for financing the cotton crop and enabling farmers to hold it. The Federal Reserve Board established its commodity rate and made it possible for the member banks to rediscount paper based on cotton warehouse receipts and to loan money to the cotton farmers at a rate of interest not exceeding 6 per cent. The value of the cotton crop was preserved, and the fate befalling the farmers in 1914 by the paralysis of the cotton market was averted. The Secretary of the Treasury and the Federal Reserve Board deserve the gratitude of the southern people and are receiving it. It was my good fortune last August to urge this exact course upon those officials in accordance with my promises, and I am grateful in finding myself in precise accord with the course pursued by our Government.

SECRETARY M'ADOO TAKES PRIDE IN DEPOSITING CROP FUNDS—1915 ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

In his annual report just out, speaking of the cotton crop, Mr. McAdoo said:

I am led to believe that the Government's action had a happy effect upon the situation; that it contributed to the immediate restoration of confidence, prevented demoralization, and was a potential factor in the steady rise in the value of cotton from between 8 and 9 cents a pound at which it was then selling, to between 11 and 12 cents a pound, at which it is now selling.

In 1914 for many months I contended that such course would save millions of dollars to Southern farmers. The Secretary of the Treasury by his wise action preserved the value of the crop of 1915, and I congratulate and thank him for 30,000,000 of Southern people.

In August, 1915, by special visit to Washington as a Representative from Texas I had the honor to urge this exact course upon the Treasury Department and the Federal Reserve Board.

MY RURAL CREDITS BILL INTRODUCED AT THE BEGINNING OF THIS CONGRESS.

Mr. Speaker, in further pursuance with my statement and promises I have just introduced a rural credits bill providing for long-time loans on farm lands, with the maximum interest rate of 6 per cent, to be paid off under the "Amortization plan."

An analysis of the bill shows that it provides the way of bringing the "landless man" to the proud proprietorship of the soil. It points the way to the ownership of homes for the millions of tenants and landless in Texas and the other States. It provides for purchasing and improving homesteads and improving those already purchased. Its distinct features are as follows:

Provision is made for a farm-loan board, including a farm-loan commissioner to direct this rural credits system. An abundance of power is conferred on this board in conformity with the principles set forth in the Federal reserve act and as provided for in the proposed ship-purchase board. There is specific provision for organizing national farm-loan associations, with Federal charters, endowed with abundant powers for making loans on farm lands at a low rate of interest, based upon farm mortgages, as the initial units of the system. All this is in conformity with my views above set forth touching these loan associations.

In certain sections provision is made for creating 12 Federal land banks, decreeing that the Federal Government shall take stock in these banks under certain circumstances. These farm-loan associations are federated into 12 land banks, which correspond substantially with the 12 Federal reserve banks. Provision is made allowing mortgages to run for periods ranging from 5 to 35 years and to be paid off under the "Amortization plan." This will enable paying off present farm incumbrances of more than \$5,000,000,000. The Federal land banks are authorized to purchase mortgages from the farm-loan associations and to issue debenture bonds upon said mortgages.

Further on there is provision for depositing one-half of the public funds held in the Treasury of the United States in the 12 Federal land banks. Authority for such deposits is given in section 14 of this bill as introduced. In section 31 there is abundant provision for Government aid. *The Federal Government is authorized to purchase as much as \$100,000,000 in any one year of the farm-loan bonds issued upon farm mortgages. Here in bounteous measure Government aid is extended to the farmers as it has been accorded to the commercial world in the Federal reserve act; and upon the same terms, in the same way, and on identically the same principle the farmers with equal cost may secure funds from the Government mint through this rural-credits system.*

Mr. Speaker, I shall insist that the Government purchase as many as \$100,000,000 of these bonds in any year and that the credit of the Government shall be placed behind this system by guaranteeing all the farm-loan bonds issued by any and all the Federal land banks. In this way we set up a system with life and vigor in it that will sustain itself and put the farmers upon an exact footing with the commercial and business world already provided for in the Federal reserve act. For a system based on these great principles I shall continue to contend in this Congress. *Let no man think that a rural-credits law not entirely divorced from the commercial banking system and filled to the fullest measure with Government aid will satisfy the farming population of America. Their demand is just and should be obeyed. For one, I raise their standard and shall fight to the end of the conflict with the earnest belief that their day of victory is at hand under Democratic administration.*

Mr. Speaker, when the commercial world demanded an *asset currency* and said they desired the credit of this Government behind the great banking interests of America, we served notice on them that the day would soon come when the tillers of the soil, who make this country great, prosperous, and happy, would knock at the doors of Congress and demand a system of rural credits in behalf of agriculture. That day has come. The commercialist can take his assets—his mere paper merchandise—to the Federal reserve banks and have Federal reserve notes exchanged for them in any amount consistent with the 40 per cent gold reserve requirement. And now we say mortgages on the rich acres of soil in this country are a better security. It is high time for the farmer to come to the Government and secure money on the same terms on which we are issuing it to the commercial world. Therefore, I shall stand in this House until the contest is ended and in my humble way insist that the United States Government shall guarantee farm-loan bonds based on farm mortgages, and purchase \$100,000,000 or more of them every year. I know there are good men who stand here and fear to raise their voices in behalf of the farming population because they dread the stigma of being called "demagogues." Many good men are swayed in their attitude in that respect because they dread criticism. So far as I am concerned, my course is fixed, and whether the stigma of demagoguery is placed on my name or not, I enlist on the side of the man who tills the soil, and shall press forward in this contest until it is settled in their behalf. [Applause.]

ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTION PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT FOR HIS APPROVAL.

Mr. LAZARO, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that on December 17, 1915, they had presented to the President of the United States, for his approval, the following joint resolution:

H. J. Res. 59. Joint resolution extending the provisions of the act entitled "An act to increase the internal revenue, and for other purposes," approved October 22, 1914, to December 31, 1916.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD in regard to the life of the late Justice Lamar.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Georgia [Mr. VINSON] asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD on the life and character of the late Mr. Justice Lamar. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Friday next, after the reading of the Journal and the disposition of business on the Speaker's table, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. GARDNER] have leave to address the House for one hour.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] asks unanimous consent that on next Friday, after the reading of the Journal and the disposition of business on the Speaker's table, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. GARDNER] shall be permitted to address the House for one hour. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Mr. VAN DYKE, at the request of Mr. ELLSWORTH, was granted leave of absence for three days, because of attendance upon the funeral of the late Gov. Winfield Scott Hammond, of Minnesota.

Mr. DAVENPORT, by unanimous consent, was granted leave, indefinitely, on account of illness in his family.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. KITCHIN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 22 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until Wednesday, January 5, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, reports on preliminary examination and survey on Long Beach Harbor, Cal., with a view to the extension of the jetties to the contour in San Pedro Bay and providing a 30-foot channel connecting the harbor with Los Angeles Harbor (H. Doc. No. 460); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed, with illustrations.

2. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report on reexamination of the Arkansas River in Arkansas and Oklahoma (H. Doc. No. 461); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed.

3. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report on preliminary examination and survey of Los Angeles and Long Beach Harbors, Cal., and the tributary waters, with a view to protection from deposit of silt (H. Doc. No. 462); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed, with illustrations.

4. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report on reexamination of Missouri River from Kansas City to the mouth (H. Doc. No. 463); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed, with illustrations.

5. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting report of expenditures on account of appropriation for contingencies of the Army, 1915 (H. Doc. No. 464); to the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department and ordered to be printed.

6. A letter from the Acting Secretary of War, transmitting draft of proposed legislation, embodying a modification in drafted bill forwarded December 29, 1913, in order to make present bill conform to a supplementary report of the department of March 26, 1914 (H. Doc. No. 465); to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

7. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting report on land withdrawals from settlement, location, sale, or entry under the provisions of the act of Congress approved June 25, 1910 (H. Doc. No. 466); to the Committee on the Public Lands and ordered to be printed.

8. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a letter requesting authority of Congress for the transfer of Government reservation known as Mount Weather from the Agricultural Department to the Treasury Department for use as a sanatorium by the United States Public Health Service and submitting an estimate of appropriation for alterations and equipment (H. Doc. No. 467); to the Committee on Agriculture and ordered to be printed.

9. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting copies of communications from the Acting Postmaster General submitting revised and decreased estimates in connection with certain items for the postal service for the fiscal year 1917 (H. Doc. No. 468); to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, bills and resolutions were severally reported from committees, delivered to the Clerk, and referred to the several calendars therein named, as follows:

Mr. GLASS, from the joint committee of the Senate and House, submitted a report on rural credits (H. Doc. No. 494), which was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency and ordered to be printed.

Mr. FERRIS, from the Committee on the Public Lands, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 408) to provide for the development of water power and the use of public lands in relation thereto and for other purposes, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 16), which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 406) to authorize exploration for and disposition of coal, phosphate, oil, gas, potassium, or sodium, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 17), which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, committees were discharged from the consideration of the following bills, which were referred as follows:

A bill (H. R. 5618) granting an increase of pension to Ellsworth E. Welch; Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 3915) granting a pension to Richard L. Johnson; Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 3914) granting a pension to Wilber K. Baker; Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 3907) granting a pension to Tony Jud; Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 3913) granting a pension to Mary McKelvey; Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 3916) granting a pension to Oscar Grear; Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 3918) granting a pension to Freda Burrow; Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 3919) granting a pension to Celsus G. Gross; Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 5097) granting an increase of pension to Delender Brown; Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 6236) granting an increase of pension to Buford P. Moss; Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 1583) granting an increase of pension to Nancy J. Oaks; Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 3140) granting an increase of pension to Collins South; Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 988) granting a pension to Henry P. Niebuhr; Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. DILL: A bill (H. R. 6782) providing for the leasing of arid lands which are irrigable, belonging to Indian allottees, and fixing the maximum time for which such leases may run; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6783) to create a commission for investigation of Indian affairs; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. PADGETT: A bill (H. R. 6784) to establish a fish-cultural station in the State of Tennessee; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6785) authorizing the Secretary of War to have erected at Hohenwald, Tenn., a monument in honor of Meriwether Lewis; to the Committee on the Library.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6786) to provide for a memorial arch over the Columbia turnpike at Franklin, Tenn., to commemorate the battle which took place there on November 30, 1864; to the Committee on the Library.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6787) establishing the Franklin National Military Park; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6788) providing for the purchase of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at Dickson, in the State of Tennessee; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington: A bill (H. R. 6789) making an appropriation for the purchase of a rifle range at Puget Sound Navy Yard; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6790) making an appropriation for the construction of building ways at the Puget Sound Navy Yard; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. SMITH of Idaho: A bill (H. R. 6791) for the improvement of the Columbia and Snake Rivers, in Oregon, Washington, and Idaho; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6792) to provide for reimbursing rural free delivery carriers of the mails for expenses incurred in providing and maintaining equipments used in the discharge of their official duties to the extent of 25 per cent of their monthly compensation; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6793) to provide for the erection of a Federal building at Caldwell, Idaho; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6794) to provide for the erection of a Federal building at Weiser, Idaho; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6795) to provide for the erection of a Federal building at Blackfoot, Idaho; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6796) to provide for the erection of a Federal building at Hailey, Idaho; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6797) to provide for the extension and enlargement of the Federal building at Boise, Idaho; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6798) to amend the act of May 23, 1908 (35 Stat., 251), making an appropriation for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6799) to establish the Sawtooth National Park in the State of Idaho; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. CARY: A bill (H. R. 6800) for the reduction of the rate of postage chargeable on first-class mail matter for local delivery; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6801) to amend section 5 of the motor-boat law passed June 9, 1910; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. MILLER of Delaware: A bill (H. R. 6802) to establish a fish-cultural station in the State of Delaware at the headwaters of Delaware Bay; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6803) to provide for the purchase or condemnation of the Chesapeake & Delaware Canal; to the Committee on Railways and Canals.

By Mr. WHALEY: A bill (H. R. 6804) for the establishment of a drainage fund for the construction of drainage works to reclaim wet, overflowed, and swamp lands in the United States, in promotion of the general welfare to prevent the dissemination

of malaria and other diseases among the several States; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. CHURCH: A bill (H. R. 6805) to create a Federal tariff commission; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LINTHICUM: A bill (H. R. 6806) to purchase or condemn the Chesapeake & Delaware Canal; to the Committee on Railways and Canals.

By Mr. BARNHART: A bill (H. R. 6807) to create a Tariff Commission; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DICKINSON: A bill (H. R. 6808) relating to the jurisdiction of the courts of the United States over controversies to which corporations, copartnerships, or associations are parties; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MORGAN of Oklahoma: A bill (H. R. 6809) to create the United States Chamber of Agriculture, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. HULL of Iowa: A bill (H. R. 6810) to restore rural routes to former status, restore carriers, and improve service; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. GREEN of Iowa: A bill (H. R. 6811) to amend section 447 of the postal laws; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. HOWARD: A bill (H. R. 6812) to establish postal savings banks, to enable the Government to borrow money directly from the people, and to market its bonds directly to the people in small and varying denominations through the medium of the post office, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. STEENERSON: A bill (H. R. 6813) to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate commerce," approved February 3, 1887; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. RANDALL: A bill (H. R. 6814) to exclude intoxicating liquors from national parks and national forest reserves; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota: A bill (H. R. 6815) to divide the State of North Dakota into two judicial districts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ASWELL: A bill (H. R. 6816) for the reduction of the rate of postage chargeable on first-class mail matter for local delivery; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. RAINEY: A bill (H. R. 6817) to require railroads to equip highway grade crossings with safety devices; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. CURRY: A bill (H. R. 6818) for the erection of a public building at Woodland, Cal.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. ADAIR: A bill (H. R. 6819) further to regulate the entrance of Chinese aliens into the United States; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. COADY: A bill (H. R. 6820) to provide for the erection of a new United States post office and courthouse building in the city of Baltimore, State of Maryland; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. FREAR: A bill (H. R. 6821) creating a National Waterway Commission; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 6822) to authorize the Secretary of War to complete the erection of Locks and Dams B, C, and D, and put same in operation, and to construct Locks E and F, in the Cumberland River below Nashville, State of Tennessee, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. NOLAN: A bill (H. R. 6823) to further regulate interstate and foreign commerce by prohibiting interstate transportation of the products of convict labor, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. CLARK of Florida (by request): A bill (H. R. 6824) to provide for the incorporation of the East Washington Suburban Railway Co.; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 6825) to provide for the grading and improving of Pennsylvania Avenue SE. from Bowen Road to the District line; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6826) to fix the price for gas in the District of Columbia and prescribing punishment for its violation; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6827) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a building thereon in the District of Columbia for postal purposes; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. STEPHENS of Nebraska: A bill (H. R. 6828) prohibiting the clearance or entry of United States or neutral ships at any port of the United States or its island possessions

when citizens of the United States are carried as passengers on ships whose cargo consists wholly or in part of contraband of war; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6829) prohibiting the clearance or entry of ships of nations at war at any port of the United States or its island possessions when such ships carry as passengers United States citizens; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. McARTHUR: A bill (H. R. 6830) for the reduction of the rate of postage chargeable on first-class mail matter for local delivery; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. DILLON: A bill (H. R. 6831) to amend an act entitled "An act granting pensions to certain enlisted men, soldiers and officers, who served in the Civil War and the War with Mexico," approved May 11, 1912; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ADAMSON: A bill (H. R. 6832) providing that the Panama Canal rules shall govern in the measurement of vessels for imposing tolls; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SCULLY: A bill (H. R. 6833) appropriating \$10,000 to aid in the erection of a monument in memory of the late President James A. Garfield at Long Branch, N. J.; to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. KALANIANA'OLE: A bill (H. R. 6834) for the improvement of Honolulu Harbor, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. EVANS: A bill (H. R. 6835) granting to the city of Billings, Mont., certain lands for public park purposes; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. MARTIN: A bill (H. R. 6836) to provide for the erection of a public building at Morgan City, La.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6837) to provide for the erection of a public building at Houma, La.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. MOSS of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 6838) to provide capital for agricultural development, to create a standard form of investment based upon farm mortgage, to equalize rates of interest upon farm loans, to furnish a market for United States bonds, to create Government depositories and financial agents for the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 6839) for the purchase of a site and to begin the construction thereon of a customhouse in the city of Philadelphia, Pa.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6840) to provide for the purchase or condemnation of the Chesapeake & Delaware Canal; to the Committee on Railways and Canals.

By Mr. BORLAND: A bill (H. R. 6841) to provide for the construction of sanitary dwellings for wage earners in the District of Columbia, and for their rental and sale, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 6842) to purchase or condemn the Chesapeake & Delaware Canal; to the Committee on Railways and Canals.

By Mr. POWERS: A bill (H. R. 6843) to provide for the erection of a public building at Barboursville, in the State of Kentucky; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. CARLIN: A bill (H. R. 6844) to relieve Congress from the adjudication of private claims against the Government; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. POWERS: A bill (H. R. 6845) to adopt the project and plan of improving the Cumberland River above Nashville in Kentucky and Tennessee as recommended by the Department of Engineers, United States Army, in report made on February 4, 1914, and to authorize the Secretary of War to commence, continue, and complete the locking and damming of said river from Lock No. 21 to Lock No. 7 in accordance with said plan recommended by the Department of Engineers; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. KAHN: A bill (H. R. 6846) to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to cause to be erected a suitable building or buildings for marine-hospital purposes on the present marine-hospital site at San Francisco, Cal., and to remove all or any of the present structures on said site; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. CARLIN: A bill (H. R. 6847) for the relief of certain employees of the United States during the Civil War, whose wages were withheld and used for other purposes; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. KAHN: A bill (H. R. 6848) to purchase a suitable site on the Pacific coast to be used as a range for small-arms target practice by the United States Navy; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6849) to amend section 3716 of the Revised Statutes of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6850) for the relief of volunteer officers and soldiers who served during the War with Spain and beyond the period of their enlistment; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6851) to amend section 3221 of the Revised Statutes of the United States as amended by section 6 of the act of March 1, 1879; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6852) to authorize the entry and patenting of lands containing asbestos under the placer mining laws of the United States; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. STOUT: A bill (H. R. 6853) for the opening and settlement of a part of the Crow Indian Reservation in the State of Montana; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6854) permitting the Wolf Point Bridge & Development Co. to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Missouri River in the State of Montana; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. KAHN: A bill (H. R. 6855) to amend section 1 of an act approved September 18, 1913, entitled "An act providing for the free importation of articles intended for foreign buildings and exhibits at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, and for the protection of foreign exhibitors"; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MILLER of Minnesota: A bill (H. R. 6856) to acquire a site and erect a manufacturing plant for the manufacture of arms, ordnance, armor, and other military and naval appliances by the Government of the United States; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6857) to establish a military academy at or near Fort Snelling, Minn.; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6858) to amend paragraph A of section 4 of the act approved June 25, 1910; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. NEELY: A bill (H. R. 6859) providing for the appointment of a board for the purpose of selecting a suitable site for a naval armor plant in the Ohio Valley, in or near the city of Wheeling, in the county of Ohio and State of West Virginia, and to submit a report of the cost and availability of said plant; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6860) providing for the appointment of a board for the purpose of selecting a suitable site for a naval armor plant in the Ohio Valley, in or near the city of Moundsville, in the county of Marshall and State of West Virginia, and to submit a report of the cost and availability of said plant; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Washington: A bill (H. R. 6861) authorizing the construction of a wagon bridge across the Moclips River in Grays Harbor County, State of Washington, and appropriating \$8,000 therefor; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6862) authorizing the Cowlitz Tribe of Indians residing in the State of Washington to submit claims to the Court of Claims; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6863) to advance to the State of Washington the sum of \$100,000 for the construction of a road within and adjacent to the Olympic National Forest; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6864) to establish the Olympic National Park in the Olympic Mountains, in the State of Washington, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. DALLINGER: A bill (H. R. 6865) to prevent the employment of children under the age of 14 years in the production of commodities which are the subjects of interstate commerce; to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. RAKER: A bill (H. R. 6866) to prevent interstate commerce in the products of child labor; to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Washington: A bill (H. R. 6867) to advance to the State of Washington the sum of \$100,000 for the construction of a road within and adjacent to the Olympic National Forest; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado: A bill (H. R. 6868) to prevent the employment of children in factories and mines; to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. RAKER: A bill (H. R. 6869) to prevent interstate commerce in the products of child labor, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. KEATING: A bill (H. R. 6870) to prevent interstate commerce in the products of child labor, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. BOOHER: A bill (H. R. 6871) to limit the effect of the regulation of interstate commerce between the States in goods, wares, and merchandise wholly or in part manufactured, mined, or produced by convict labor or in any prison or reformatory; to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado: A bill (H. R. 6872) to prevent the employment of females in mills, factories, or manufacturing establishments for a longer period than eight hours; to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. RUSSELL of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 6873) making provisions for the improvement of the St. Francis River and the reclamation of lands lying along the course of said stream in Arkansas and Missouri, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. CARAWAY: A bill (H. R. 6874) making provision for the improvement of the St. Francis River and the reclamation of lands lying along the course of said stream in Arkansas and Missouri, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. LANGLEY: A bill (H. R. 6875) to amend the public-printing law; to the Committee on Printing.

By Mr. STEPHENS of Texas: A bill (H. R. 6876) to amend an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to provide for the adjudication and payment of claims arising from Indian depredations,' approved March 3, 1891," approved January 11, 1915; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6877) to amend article 2 of the agreement made with Indians of San Carlos Reservation in Arizona relative to disposal of proceeds arising from sale of coal and mineral lands; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6878) for the reduction of the rate of postage chargeable on first-class mail matter for local delivery; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. PARK: A bill (H. R. 6879) to regulate the immigration of aliens to, and the residence of aliens in, the United States; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. CARTER of Oklahoma (by request): A bill (H. R. 6880) authorizing the Choctaw Tribe of Indians to hold an election for the purpose of electing a principal chief and creating the office of Choctaw delegate, prescribing his duties, fixing his salary, and providing for his election; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. HAYDEN: A bill (H. R. 6881) to establish game sanctuaries on national forests, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6882) making appropriations for the destruction of wild animals injurious to agriculture and animal husbandry and for the eradication of loco weed and other poisonous plants; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. HASTINGS: A bill (H. R. 6883) to provide for a per capita payment to the Choctaws and Chickasaws; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. CARTER of Oklahoma (by request): A bill (H. R. 6884) relating to the payment of royalties on coal leases in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. WATKINS: A bill (H. R. 6885) to provide for a site and public building at Mansfield, La.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. WICKERSHAM: A bill (H. R. 6886) to appropriate the sum of \$200,000 for further construction and maintenance of military and post roads, bridges, and trails in Alaska, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6887) to establish the full Territorial form of Government in Alaska, to amend the act of Congress approved August 24, 1912, entitled "An act to create a legislative assembly in the Territory of Alaska, to confer legislative power thereon, and for other purposes," and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Territories.

By Mr. STEPHENS of Texas: A bill (H. R. 6888) providing for the segregation and allotment of Indian tribal and trust funds and other property, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. BROWNING: A bill (H. R. 6889) authorizing and directing the Secretary of Commerce to ascertain the cost of establishing and maintaining commercial agencies of the United States in foreign countries and in the insular possessions of the United States; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. TILLMAN: A bill (H. R. 6890) to increase the limit of cost of the construction of a Federal building at Eureka Springs, Ark.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. TIMBERLAKE: A bill (H. R. 6891) to extend the benefits of the public-land laws to native-born minors on reaching the age of 18 years; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. GALLIVAN: A bill (H. R. 6892) to provide care and treatment for citizens of the United States afflicted with tuberculosis; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. FAIRCHILD: A bill (H. R. 6893) to acquire a site for a public building at Walton, N. Y.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. CARY: A bill (H. R. 6894) to create the Metropolitan police retiring fund; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. RAKER: A bill (H. R. 6895) to authorize the construction of the Southern Lassen Reservoir in Nevada and California for impounding the waters of the Little Truckee River and Long Valley Creek and their tributaries, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6896) to provide Federal aid for indigent persons afflicted with tuberculosis in State or other institutions when such indigent persons are not citizens of the State where such institutions are located; to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6897) to create a Federal Tariff Commission, to define its duties and powers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. McCracken: A bill (H. R. 6898) to distribute 25 per cent of the gross receipts from the national forests to the State, Territory, or county in which the forest is situated; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. DALE of New York: A bill (H. R. 6899) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a suitable building or buildings thereon, to be known as a research laboratory for the use of the Navy; said building or buildings to be established near a tidewater in the State of New York, at a cost of \$1,400,000, inclusive of grounds, buildings, and equipments; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. HAYDEN: A bill (H. R. 6900) to provide for the erection of a public building at Prescott, in the State of Arizona; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6901) authorizing a report upon the feasibility of constructing the Colorado River Indian irrigation project; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6902) to provide for the sale of mineral lands within the Colorado River Indian Reservation; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. EDWARDS: A bill (H. R. 6903) providing for the establishment of life-saving stations on Tybee Island, coast of Chatham County; on Warsaw Island, coast of Chatham County; on Ossabaw Island, coast of Bryan County; on St. Catherines Island, coast of Liberty County; on Blackbeard Island and on Sapelo Island, coasts of McIntosh County, all in the State of Georgia; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. THOMPSON: A bill (H. R. 6904) authorizing the donation of the United States jail at Guthrie, Okla., to Logan County; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. ELSTON: A bill (H. R. 6905) authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Navy to investigate, examine, and report upon sites in the Bay of San Francisco for the establishment of a naval station, including dry docks and repair shops capable of taking care of the largest dreadnaughts, and making appropriations therefor; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. OLNEY: A bill (H. R. 6906) to create a Tariff Commission; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SIMS: A bill (H. R. 6907) to repeal section 5 of the act entitled "An act making appropriation for payment of certain claims in accordance with findings of the Court of Claims, reported under the provisions of the acts approved March 3, 1883, and March 3, 1887, and commonly known as the Bowman and the Tucker Acts, and under the provisions of section No. 151 of the act approved March 3, 1911, commonly known as the Judicial Code," and for other purposes; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. WINGO: A bill (H. R. 6908) to aid in the protection of the bank on the south side of the Arkansas River, in the county of Le Flore, State of Oklahoma; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6909) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Texarkana, Ark., two cannon or field-pieces; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. EDWARDS: A bill (H. R. 6910) providing for a military highway between the Government arsenal at Augusta, Ga., and the Government fort at Fort Screven, Tybee Island, Ga., by way of the old stockade in Jenkins County, Ga.; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SULLOWAY: A bill (H. R. 6911) to amend section 4747 of the Revised Statutes relating to pensions; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HELVERING: A bill (H. R. 6912) to establish national farm-land banks, to provide for a low rate of interest and long-time loans in aid of agriculture, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6913) granting relief to persons who served in the Military Telegraph Corps of the Army during the Civil War; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6914) to amend section 82, chapter 231, of the act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GRIFFIN: A bill (H. R. 6915) granting indefinite leaves of absence to superannuated employees of the Postal Service; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. HELVERING: A bill (H. R. 6916) to pension the survivors of the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Regiments Kansas United States Volunteer Cavalry who served in the Indian wars in 1867, 1868, and 1869; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6917) to provide for the erection of a public building at Junction City, Kans.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. MANN: A bill (H. R. 6918) to relieve Congress from the adjudication of private claims against the Government; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6919) for the erection of a monument to the memory of Gen. George Rogers Clark at Chicago, Ill.; to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. STEPHENS of California: A bill (H. R. 6920) to provide for the establishment of a live-saving station at Venice, Cal.; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SHALLENBERGER: A bill (H. R. 6921) creating a commission of five persons, to be known as the United States Commission for Enduring Peace, whose purpose it shall be to aid in bringing about enduring peace at the earliest possible moment; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6922) to provide for the making of farm loans from the postal-savings funds, to provide a low rate of interest and long-time loans in aid of agriculture and the ownership of farm homes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. CARAWAY: A bill (H. R. 6923) to authorize the construction, maintenance, and operation of a bridge across Little River at a point where the line between townships 12 and 13 north, range 8 east, crosses said river; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. COX: A bill (H. R. 6924) to amend an act of Congress approved October 22, 1914, entitled "An act to increase the internal revenue, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. THOMPSON: A bill (H. R. 6925) for the reduction of the rate of postage chargeable on first-class mail matter for local delivery; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. NEELY: A bill (H. R. 6926) granting pensions to Army teamsters of the Civil War; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LINDBERGH: Resolution (H. Res. 66) providing for an amendment to the rules of the House as to the manner of consideration of resolutions to amend the rules; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. FULLER: Resolution (H. Res. 73) to investigate the increased cost of gasoline; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. STEENERSON: Resolution (H. Res. 74) calling on the Attorney General for information as to whether or not prosecutions have been instituted against dealers in gasoline for violation of the antitrust laws; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HAYDEN: Resolution (H. Res. 75) to create a committee on woman suffrage; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. BENNET: Resolution (H. Res. 76) requesting the President of the United States to furnish the names and former allegiance of persons involved in alleged criminal or otherwise unneutral plots, together with specific information regarding such plots; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CAMPBELL: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 75) proposing the establishment of the International Federation of the World; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. HAYDEN: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 76) directing the Secretary of War to investigate the claims of American citizens for damages suffered within American territory and growing out of the insurrection in Mexico; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. EDWARDS: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 77) extending thanks of Congress to Henry Ford for his efforts and contributions in trying to aid the European nations engaged in war to reach terms of peace; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 78) authorizing the Secretary of War to loan certain tents, saddles, and bridles for the use of the National Encampment, Knights of Pythias, to be held at Nashville, Tenn., in August, 1916; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WHALEY: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 79) authorizing the Secretary of Labor to permit the South Carolina Naval Militia to use the Charleston immigration station and dock connected therewith; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. HULL of Tennessee: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 80) to amend Senate joint resolution 8, approved May 4, 1898, entitled "Joint resolution providing for the adjustment of certain claims of the United States against the State of Tennessee and certain claims against the United States"; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. STEENERSON: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 81) to prohibit the export of arms and munitions of war in certain cases; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. GRIEST: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 83) authorizing the publication of a revised edition of the Special Report on Diseases of Cattle; to the Committee on Printing.

By Mr. WEBB: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 84) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SMITH of Idaho: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 85) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Washington: Concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 8) directing the Secretary of War to have a survey and estimate made of cost of a canal from Olympia to Grays Harbor and other points; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ADAIR: A bill (H. R. 6927) granting an increase of pension to Minnie G. Hickok; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ALLEN: A bill (H. R. 6928) granting an increase of pension to Nancy Jones; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6929) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. McGary; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6930) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Maier; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6931) granting a pension to Isabella Bedgood; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ADAIR: A bill (H. R. 6932) granting a pension to Perry Freeman; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6933) granting an increase of pension to John W. Marbaugh; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6934) granting an increase of pension to James A. Hilton; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6935) granting an increase of pension to James A. Mahan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6936) granting an increase of pension to Jasper N. Cooper; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ASHBROOK: A bill (H. R. 6937) granting a pension to James Park Harris; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6938) granting a pension to William C. Johnson; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6939) granting a pension to John W. Stroup; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6940) granting an increase of pension to Amor Lynne; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6941) granting an increase of pension to Phillip E. Robertson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. AYRES: A bill (H. R. 6942) granting a pension to Sanna Anderson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6943) granting an increase of pension to William F. Pike; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6944) for the relief of Stewart Logan; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6945) to muster in and muster out Le Roy P. Taylor, late of the Volunteer Army, Civil War; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BACHARACH: A bill (H. R. 6946) granting a pension to Emilie L. Durant; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6947) granting an increase of pension to Thomas J. Parker; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6948) for the relief of the heirs of Marie-Anne Sainte Ana Schrepper; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6949) for the relief of James K. P. Laferty; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BAILEY: A bill (H. R. 6950) granting a pension to Anna R. Burket; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6951) granting a pension to Arah Ann Bussard; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6952) granting a pension to Martha P. Clingerman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6953) granting a pension to Gertrude Clites; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6954) for the relief of the widow of George Bott; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BENNET: A bill (H. R. 6955) granting a pension to Sadie J. Jennings; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BOOHER: A bill (H. R. 6956) granting a pension to Mary L. Sterling; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6957) granting a pension to Mary Iglar; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6958) granting an increase of pension to Margaret A. Hoffman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BORLAND: A bill (H. R. 6959) granting an increase of pension to Harriet Ross; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6960) granting an increase of pension to Nellie Hampson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6961) granting an increase of pension to Nannie C. Sheets; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6962) granting an increase of pension to William W. Pope; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6963) granting a pension to Fred A. Hecker; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6964) granting a pension to James E. Forshee; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6965) granting a pension to Henry W. Akers; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BROWNE of Wisconsin: A bill (H. R. 6966) granting a pension to Carrie C. Fry; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6967) granting a pension to Hiram Colwell; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6968) granting a pension to L. F. Shoemaker; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6969) granting an increase of pension to Luther L. Grant; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6970) granting an increase of pension to Corydon J. Farwell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6971) granting an increase of pension to Lewis Selsing; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6972) granting an increase of pension to Henry Gaylord; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6973) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Sherman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6974) granting an increase of pension to John Jeffers; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6975) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin E. Darling; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6976) granting an increase of pension to David C. Woodruff; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6977) granting an increase of pension to Alvira Slater; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6978) granting an increase of pension to August Moldenhamer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BRUCKNER: A bill (H. R. 6979) granting an increase of pension to Sallie M. Chandler; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BRUMBAUGH: A bill (H. R. 6980) granting a pension to George A. De Voe; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6981) granting a pension to Elizabeth J. Craig; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6982) granting a pension to Charles H. Howell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6983) granting a pension to Lon Fleming; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6984) granting a pension to Mary A. McCann; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6985) granting a pension to Melissa Fisk; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6986) granting a pension to Henry Blankenship; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6987) granting an increase of pension to Foster Hedrick; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6988) granting an increase of pension to Adami E. Haughn; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6989) granting an increase of pension to Henry R. Thomas; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6990) granting an increase of pension to John H. Prather; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6991) granting an increase of pension to Hiram Swank; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6992) to remove the charge of desertion against Peter C. Lawyer; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6993) to correct the military record of William C. Wilson; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6994) to correct the military record of John Estep; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6995) to correct the military record of Philip Reiss; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CAMPBELL: A bill (H. R. 6996) for the relief of Eva M. Bowman; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6997) for the relief of the estate of William Morrison; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. CANTRILL: A bill (H. R. 6998) granting a pension to Clara May Brawner; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6999) granting a pension to C. A. Sutherland; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7000) granting an increase of pension to Noble Bryant; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7001) granting an increase of pension to Charles C. Eckert, alias Conrad Eckert; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CAPSTICK: A bill (H. R. 7002) for the relief of the Boonton Building & Loan Association, of Boonton, N. J.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. CARAWAY: A bill (H. R. 7003) granting an increase of pension to Nancy Ross; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7004) to vest title in certain citizens to certain lands lying within the meander line on the St. Francis River, and being parts of lots and tracts of land lying in Craighead County, Ark.; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. CARLIN: A bill (H. R. 7005) to reinstate Philip Barbour Peyton, jr., in the United States Navy as a midshipman; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7006) granting a pension to Samuel L. Hannon; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CLARK of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 7007) granting a pension to Maggie S. Ford; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7008) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Reed; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COADY: A bill (H. R. 7009) for the relief of the Merchants Transfer & Storage Co. of Washington, D. C.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. CONNELLY: A bill (H. R. 7010) granting an increase of pension to Henry Nye; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CRAGO: A bill (H. R. 7011) granting a pension to Martha W. Pollock; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7012) granting a pension to Daisy M. McNeely; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7013) granting a pension to Charles F. W. Heyer; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CULLOP: A bill (H. R. 7014) granting a pension to Jacob B. S. Rice; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7015) granting a pension to Edward R. Bigham; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7016) granting a pension to George Eskew; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7017) granting a pension to Allen L. Greenhow; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7018) granting a pension to Ruth Wilson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7019) granting an increase of pension to William H. Gallup; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7020) granting an increase of pension to William H. Robinson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7021) granting an increase of pension to Thomas B. Wilson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7022) granting an increase of pension to Jehu P. Kinman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7023) for the relief of John W. Canary; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. DALE of New York: A bill (H. R. 7024) granting a pension to Charles Montgomery; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DANFORTH: A bill (H. R. 7025) granting a pension to Raymond E. Daniels; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7026) granting an increase of pension to Daniel Torpy; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DAVIS of Minnesota: A bill (H. R. 7027) granting an increase of pension to Laura R. Warner; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DENISON: A bill (H. R. 7028) granting a pension to Mary E. Chamness; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7029) granting a pension to Matilda J. Glass; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7030) granting a pension to Elizabeth R. Chaplin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7031) granting a pension to Susan E. Rednour; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7032) granting a pension to Joseph Brookshear; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7033) granting a pension to Virginia E. Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7034) granting a pension to Elizabeth Wagoner; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7035) granting an increase of pension to Thomas J. Blanton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7036) granting an increase of pension to Sarah A. Short; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7037) granting an increase of pension to Napoleon B. Summers; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7038) granting an increase of pension to Nathan Vaughn; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7039) granting an increase of pension to Parilee Murphy; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7040) granting an increase of pension to Lucinda Goodall; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7041) granting an increase of pension to Hugh McNulty; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7042) granting an increase of pension to John B. Cason; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7043) granting an increase of pension to John Campbell; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7044) granting a pension to William Rohder; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7045) for the relief of Caleb T. Holland; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DICKINSON: A bill (H. R. 7046) granting a pension to James W. Scott; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DILL (by request): A bill (H. R. 7047) granting to Okanogan County, State of Washington, certain lands on certain conditions; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7048) for the relief of Mrs. George A. Miller; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. DILLON: A bill (H. R. 7049) granting a pension to Hazel McGrath; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7050) granting a pension to Flora Frost; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7051) granting a pension to Patrick Dwyer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DOWELL: A bill (H. R. 7052) granting an increase of pension to Michael R. Harned; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DRUKKER: A bill (H. R. 7053) granting an increase of pension to Jacob Ortell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7054) granting an increase of pension to A. M. Collignon; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. EVANS: A bill (H. R. 7055) granting an increase of pension to Robert J. Diefenderfer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FAIRCHILD: A bill (H. R. 7056) granting an increase of pension to Milo Kelley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FERRIS: A bill (H. R. 7057) granting an increase of pension to Amanda M. Cope; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FESS: A bill (H. R. 7058) granting an increase of pension to John S. Clark; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7059) granting an increase of pension to Philip H. Lind; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7060) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Mowrer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7061) granting an increase of pension to Mathew Stamets; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7062) for the relief of Erskine R. Hayes; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. FIELDS: A bill (H. R. 7063) granting a pension to Wilburn Hall; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7064) granting a pension to James L. Stidham; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7065) granting an increase of pension to James P. Flaughter; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7066) granting an increase of pension to Andrew J. Alexander; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7067) granting an increase of pension to Francis Prater; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7068) for the relief of John W. Kincaid; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7069) for the relief of Henry Taylor; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FOCHT: A bill (H. R. 7070) granting a pension to John W. Ferguson; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7071) granting a pension to Sarah A. Hingston; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7072) granting a pension to Mary Stahl; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7073) granting a pension to Lucien W. Sieber; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7074) granting a pension to Emma S. Owen; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7075) granting a pension to Martha E. Reamer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7076) granting a pension to Harriet J. Price; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7077) granting an increase of pension to Nathaniel S. Agnew; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7078) granting an increase of pension to John H. Martin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7079) granting an increase of pension to Riley R. Zerbe; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7080) granting an increase of pension to John C. Kuhn; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7081) granting an increase of pension to Jackson Gellinger; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7082) granting an increase of pension to Henry C. Wolfe; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7083) granting an increase of pension to William E. Beistline; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7084) granting an increase of pension to Daniel Pope; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7085) for the relief of Cyrus Kennedy; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FORDNEY: A bill (H. R. 7086) granting a pension to Floyd L. Green; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7087) granting a pension to Barbara E. Nettleton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7088) granting an increase of pension to John Montgomery; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7089) granting an increase of pension to Frank H. Hungerford; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7090) granting an honorable discharge to Charles Rogers; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FOSTER: A bill (H. R. 7091) granting an increase of pension to Samuel T. Maxey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7092) granting a pension to Frederick J. Hampy; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. FREEMAN: A bill (H. R. 7093) granting an increase of pension to George W. Stewart; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7094) granting an increase of pension to Johanna Neil; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7095) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Foley; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. FULLER: A bill (H. R. 7096) granting an increase of pension to Adon Butler; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GANDY: A bill (H. R. 7097) granting an increase of pension to James H. Baker; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GORDON: A bill (H. R. 7098) granting a pension to Cynthia L. Anthony; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7099) for the relief of Samsosa Davis; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GREEN of Iowa: A bill (H. R. 7100) granting a pension to Robert S. McDonald; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7101) granting an increase of pension to Simeon J. Dalbey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7102) granting an increase of pension to W. F. Wilson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7103) granting an increase of pension to Willard L. Anthony; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7104) granting an increase of pension to W. W. Morton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HAMLIN: A bill (H. R. 7105) granting a pension to Mary C. Banks; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7106) granting a pension to S. C. Gold; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7107) granting a pension to John R. Johnston; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7108) granting a pension to Mary A. Manuel; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7109) granting a pension to John W. Lightfoot; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7110) granting an increase of pension to Thomas H. Wriston; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7111) to authorize the appointment of Duncan Grant Richart to the grade of lieutenant in the Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7112) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of the city of Glasgow, Mo.; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HAYDEN: A bill (H. R. 7113) to correct the military record of John M. Cochran, alias John Elder; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7114) granting pensions to certain Indian soldiers who served in the First Arizona Infantry during the Civil War; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7115) granting a pension to James Mortensen; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7116) granting a pension to John White; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HELVERING: A bill (H. R. 7117) for the relief of V. E. Schermerhorn, E. C. Caley, G. W. Campbell, and Philip Hudspeth; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7118) granting an increase of pension to Mary L. Taylor; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7119) granting an increase of pension to William Grubb; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HILLIARD: A bill (H. R. 7120) granting a pension to Robert A. Imrie; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HOUSTON: A bill (H. R. 7121) granting a pension to Mary E. Ferrell; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HUDDLESTON: A bill (H. R. 7122) granting an increase of pension to Henry Chairsell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HULL of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 7123) granting a pension to Joel Dyer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7124) granting a pension to Paul Anderson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7125) granting a pension to Cornelia Morris; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7126) granting a pension to Marion E. Strunk; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7127) granting a pension to W. H. Bush; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7128) granting an increase of pension to Schuyler C. Cline; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7129) granting a pension to Rebecca Sweeten; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7130) granting an increase of pension to Pleasant McKinney; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7131) granting a pension to James M. Bivins; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7132) granting an increase of pension to William W. Tinch; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7133) granting a pension to Lafayette York; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7134) granting a pension to John Poor; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7135) granting a pension to Samuel L. Vandever; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7136) granting a pension to R. B. Honeycutt; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7137) for the relief of M. J. Julian; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7138) for the relief of George A. Vandever; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7139) granting a pension to James W. Carr; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7140) granting an increase of pension to Harmon L. Jones; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7141) granting an increase of pension to Barnett Dillahay; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7142) granting a pension to John R. Hamilton; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7143) granting an increase of pension to T. J. Edwards; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7144) granting an increase of pension to Susan Read; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7145) granting a pension to Sallie C. Dowell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7146) granting an increase of pension to William Younger; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7147) granting an increase of pension to William C. Ramsey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7148) granting a pension to Martha A. Walker; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7149) granting a pension to Rachel Savage; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7150) granting an increase of pension to John R. McReynolds; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7151) granting a pension to Philip Jaco; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7152) granting a pension to Rhoda J. Hufhines; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. IGOE: A bill (H. R. 7153) granting an increase of pension to Margaret J. Valentine; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7154) granting an increase of pension to Charles Fairchild; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7155) for the relief of William S. Eames and Thomas C. Young; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7156) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to enroll Isabell Richter, née Bell Cook, and her son, Charles H. Richter, as Cherokee Indians; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota: A bill (H. R. 7157) granting an increase of pension to Leslie R. Hyde; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Washington: A bill (H. R. 7158) for the relief of William McCutcheon; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. KAHN: A bill (H. R. 7159) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth M. Robinson; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7160) granting an increase of pension to John Blueford; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7161) granting a pension to Mary J. Torney; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7162) for the relief of Henry S. Kiersted; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7163) for the relief of the Western Grain & Sugar Products Co. of California; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7164) for the relief of Luke Ratigan; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7165) for the relief of Edward S. Farrow; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7166) for the relief of Augusta Reiter; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7167) for the relief of Christopher Fitzgerald; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. KEARNS: A bill (H. R. 7168) granting a pension to Elizabeth A. Marsh; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7169) granting an increase of pension to Azuba Srofe; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KENNEDY of Iowa: A bill (H. R. 7170) granting an increase of pension to Jacob L. Renshaw; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7171) granting an increase of pension to Robert Stuart; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island: A bill (H. R. 7172) granting an increase of pension to Emma D. Waterhouse; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7173) granting an increase of pension to Ellen E. Orchard; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7174) granting a pension to David A. Gage; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KEY of Ohio: A bill (H. R. 7175) granting an increase of pension to Edward Wynn; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7176) granting an increase of pension to George W. Harris; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7177) granting an increase of pension to Theodore Ludwig; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7178) granting a pension to Alvin Eichman; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7179) granting a pension to Henry W. Beck; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. KIESS of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 7180) granting a pension to Floyd T. Patterson; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7181) granting an increase of pension to Isaac Low; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7182) for the relief of William S. Rote; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7183) for the relief of Frederick Salzman; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. KONOP: A bill (H. R. 7184) granting a pension to Nathan E. Morgan; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7185) granting a pension to Katie M. Hale; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7186) granting an increase of pension to Gottfried Langstadt; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LAFEAN: A bill (H. R. 7187) granting an increase of pension to Henry Grove; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7188) for the relief of Joseph H. Tavenner; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7189) granting an increase of pension to Eugene S. Staub; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7190) granting a pension to Aaron Freed; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LANGLEY: A bill (H. R. 7191) granting an increase of pension to Payton Blackburn; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7192) granting an increase of pension to James H. Stump; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7193) granting an increase of pension to Henderson Craft; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7194) granting an increase of pension to Achilles M. Williams; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7195) granting an increase of pension to Albert Thomson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7196) granting an increase of pension to Robert S. Bowman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7197) granting an increase of pension to John W. Roberson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7198) granting an increase of pension to Harrison White; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7199) granting an increase of pension to William Freeman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7200) granting an increase of pension to Jesse Roark; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7201) granting an increase of pension to Nancy J. Powers; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7202) granting an increase of pension to Wallace W. Bailey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7203) granting an increase of pension to Zachariah Jackson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7204) granting an increase of pension to Abraham Gibbs; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7205) granting an increase of pension to Harmon Hall; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7206) granting an increase of pension to Andrew Jackson Allen; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7207) granting an increase of pension to Vicy Baldrige; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7208) granting an increase of pension to John F. Sebastian; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7209) granting an increase of pension to William Cunagin; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7210) granting a pension to Byron W. Kash; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7211) granting a pension to Frank P. Collins; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LESHER: A bill (H. R. 7212) granting a pension to William G. Yeager; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7213) granting a pension to Oscar S. Thornton; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7214) granting an increase of pension to William Raup; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7215) granting an increase of pension to John A. Sipe; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7216) to correct the military record of George W. Wall; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7217) granting an increase of pension to Jonas Reichards; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7218) granting an increase of pension to Andrew D. Seely; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7219) granting a pension to Olive Sanders; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7220) granting a pension to Frank Clemson; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LINTHICUM: A bill (H. R. 7221) granting a pension to Caroline G. Yockel; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7222) granting a pension to Albert A. Kelly; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7223) granting a pension to John A. Schreck; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7224) granting a pension to Elsie Hoffman; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7225) granting a pension to Albert W. Barnes; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7226) granting a pension to Charles J. O'Brien; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7227) granting a pension to Elizabeth Sheckells; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7228) for the relief of the West Baltimore Building Association; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. LITTLEPAGE: A bill (H. R. 7229) granting an increase of pension to John A. Thomas; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7230) granting an increase of pension to William E. Pritt; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7231) granting an increase of pension to David W. Anderson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7232) for the relief of George Miller; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7233) for the relief of the legal representatives of Jane C. Surber, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7234) granting an increase of pension to Theresa Reed; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7235) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Slack; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7236) granting an increase of pension to Jennie Layton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LOBECK: A bill (H. R. 7237) granting a pension to Charles E. Burke; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7238) granting an increase of pension to Eleanor Davis; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. McARTHUR: A bill (H. R. 7239) for the relief of Philip H. Heberer; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MCKENZIE: A bill (H. R. 7240) granting a pension to Nellie Hubacher; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7241) granting an increase of pension to John F. Kissinger; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7242) granting an increase of pension to William Lepper; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MADDEN (by request): A bill (H. R. 7243) for the relief of the Wisconsin, Minnesota & Pacific Railroad Co., of St. Paul, Minn.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MANN: A bill (H. R. 7244) granting a pension to Agnes Kerr; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MAPES: A bill (H. R. 7245) granting a pension to Lilly M. Fisher; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MARTIN: A bill (H. R. 7246) for the relief of the Iberia Building Association, of New Iberia, La.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MILLER of Delaware: A bill (H. R. 7247) granting a pension to Anna Kyle; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7248) for the relief of the United States Drainage & Irrigation Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7249) granting an increase of pension to Edward P. Payne; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7250) granting an increase of pension to John R. Megee; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7251) for the relief of the legal representative of the estate of George Follansbee; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7252) for the relief of George E. Megee; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MILLER of Minnesota: A bill (H. R. 7253) granting a pension to Henrietta Round; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7254) granting a pension to George A. Holmes; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7255) granting a pension to Annie F. Craig; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7256) providing for the refund of duties collected on certain tobacco cuttings; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MORIN: A bill (H. R. 7257) for the relief of Revilow N. Spohn; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. MORRISON: A bill (H. R. 7258) granting a pension to Clyde A. Klinger; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7259) granting a pension to Alva V. Maxwell; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7260) for the relief of George W. Anderson; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7261) for the relief of the heirs at law of Isaac D. Armstrong, deceased; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7262) for the relief of James M. Blankenship; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7263) for the relief of David A. Lindsay; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7264) for the relief of Ambrose D. Hunt; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7265) for the relief of Willard Thompson; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7266) to correct the military record of Benjamin F. Davis; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7267) to compensate and suitably recognize the services of Sergt. Maj. John Champe to the United States of America; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7268) for the relief of Frank W. Tucker; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7269) for the relief of William T. Riddle; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. MOSS of West Virginia: A bill (H. R. 7270) granting a pension to Mary L. Walker; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7271) granting a pension to Susan S. Keller; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7272) granting a pension to Louis C. Hoce; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7273) granting a pension to Benjamin F. Copley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7274) granting a pension to Olie A. Linscott; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7275) granting a pension to Francis M. Stoddard; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7276) granting a pension to Elmer E. Phillips; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7277) granting an increase of pension to Virginia Battin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7278) granting an increase of pension to Melissa Henderson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7279) granting an increase of pension to James T. Wilson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7280) granting an increase of pension to William B. B. Knight; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7281) granting an increase of pension to James T. Piggott; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7282) granting an increase of pension to William Hall; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7283) granting an increase of pension to Elozine A. Hewitt; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7284) granting an increase of pension to William H. Crites; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7285) granting an increase of pension to George J. Wilson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7286) granting an increase of pension to Maranda E. Fisher; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7287) granting an increase of pension to George W. James; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7288) granting an increase of pension to William A. Cale; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7289) granting an increase of pension to John A. Baker; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. NEELY: A bill (H. R. 7290) for the relief of the estate of Charles L. Barnes, deceased; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7291) for the relief of Marion County, W. Va.; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7292) granting an increase of pension to Margaret D. Jett; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7293) granting an increase of pension to Jacob W. Burge; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7294) granting an increase of pension to Martha J. Bumgardner; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7295) granting an increase of pension to Andrew King; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7296) granting an increase of pension to John C. Briggs; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7297) granting an increase of pension to Zachariah Minnear; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. NOLAN: A bill (H. R. 7298) granting a pension to Mary McAlister; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7299) granting a pension to Katie Noblitt; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. OAKEY: A bill (H. R. 7300) granting a pension to Mary J. Chipman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7301) granting an increase of pension to Caroline M. Benedict; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7302) granting an increase of pension to Domitile Brennon; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7303) granting an honorable discharge to Patrick Kennedy; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. OLDFIELD: A bill (H. R. 7304) granting a pension to Elvis R. Street; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7305) granting a pension to George Bostater, jr.; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7306) granting an increase of pension to Warren S. Baldwin; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7307) granting an increase of pension to Paulina Anderson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. OLNEY: A bill (H. R. 7308) granting an increase of pension to Sarah Hollis; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. OVERMYER: A bill (H. R. 7309) to correct the military record of Samuel Hewey; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7310) granting a pension to Sarah A. Bish; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7311) granting an increase of pension to George W. Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7312) granting an increase of pension to Edward Stoye; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7313) granting a pension to Benjamin L. Price; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7314) granting an increase of pension to Thomas A. Williamson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7315) granting an increase of pension to Curtis W. Lyday; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7316) granting an increase of pension to Henry Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PADGETT: A bill (H. R. 7317) granting a pension to Joseph McWilliams; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7318) granting a pension to Callie Mabry; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7319) granting a pension to R. T. Crews; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7320) granting a pension to Israel W. Bennett; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7321) granting a pension to Jacob Horne; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7322) for the relief of John Jones; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7323) for the relief of Holly Prater, alias Plater; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7324) for the relief of W. M. Crossthwait; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7325) for the relief of Eli A. Spain; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7326) for the relief of S. A. Wilson; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7327) for relief of estate of T. W. Powers; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7328) for the relief of the estate of James T. McKissack; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7329) for the relief of the estate of John Harris; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7330) for the relief of the estates of Bolling Gordon and Richard Gordon; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. POU: A bill (H. R. 7331) for the relief of Edith B. Macon; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. POWERS: A bill (H. R. 7332) granting a pension to Stephen House; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7333) granting a pension to Edward Lay; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. RAMSEYER: A bill (H. R. 7334) granting an increase of pension to Sanford C. McMains; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7335) granting an increase of pension to James H. D. Goodwin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7336) granting an increase of pension to Levi Alry; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RANDALL: A bill (H. R. 7337) granting an increase of pension to Valentine M. Windbigler; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7338) granting an increase of pension to Esther A. Webb; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7339) granting an increase of pension to John W. Lattimore; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7340) granting an increase of pension to H. McFarlin; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7341) granting a pension to Wallace Thompson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7342) granting a pension to Orin V. Springer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7343) granting a pension to Orla M. Allen; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7344) to reimburse J. Nelson Nevius; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7345) to remove the charge of desertion now standing against the record of Harvard W. Hill; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. RAUCH: A bill (H. R. 7346) granting an increase of pension to John A. G. Miller; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7347) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Peffey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7348) granting an increase of pension to Louisa J. Kimball; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7349) granting an increase of pension to Henry C. Davison; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7350) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin A. Linville; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7351) granting an increase of pension to Christopher C. Stevenson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7352) granting an increase of pension to Rebecca Johnson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7353) granting an increase of pension to John Bowles; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7354) granting a pension to Usula Bates; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7355) granting a pension to Edward J. Benson; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7356) granting a pension to Thomas A. Humphrey; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7357) granting a pension to William H. Bowman; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7358) granting a pension to Mary E. De Groot; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7359) granting a pension to Roy Bruner; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7360) granting an honorable discharge to Adam K. Danes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. REAVIS: A bill (H. R. 7361) granting a pension to Jerome Shamp; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7362) granting an increase of pension to John Hess; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7363) granting an increase of pension to Norman B. Yarwood; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7364) granting an increase of pension to Andrew J. Zimmerman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7365) granting an increase of pension to Charles Mangon; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7366) granting an increase of pension to Henry Sanders; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7367) granting an increase of pension to William Koontz; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7368) granting an increase of pension to Charles W. Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ROGERS: A bill (H. R. 7369) granting a pension to Mark Gleason; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7370) granting a pension to Charles E. Hall; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ROUSE: A bill (H. R. 7371) granting an increase of pension to Mariam A. Goyen; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7372) granting an increase of pension to Inez M. Craig; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ROWLAND: A bill (H. R. 7373) granting an increase of pension to Eleanor Taylor; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7374) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Andrews; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RUCKER: A bill (H. R. 7375) granting an increase of pension to Emanuel Carmack; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7376) granting an increase of pension to Julia E. Crawford; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7377) granting an increase of pension to William A. Pullen; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7378) to authorize the appointment of Clarence C. Kress to the grade of captain, United States Army Medical Corps; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. RUSSELL of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 7379) granting an increase of pension to David E. Cummins; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7380) granting an increase of pension to Margaret A. Pierce; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7381) granting an increase of pension to Alfred C. Mullinax; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7382) granting an increase of pension to C. P. Burchfield; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7383) granting an increase of pension to Solomon Kessinger; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7384) granting an increase of pension to John H. Haislip; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7385) granting an increase of pension to Marinda Forrest; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7386) granting an increase of pension to Wesley McWilliams; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7387) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Plumb; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7388) granting an increase of pension to David Leverett; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7389) granting an increase of pension to W. J. Herndon; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7390) granting a pension to Phillip D. Hensley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7391) granting a pension to Margaret Sikes; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7392) granting a pension to Nathan D. Gardner; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7393) granting a pension to Toliver Roberts; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7394) granting a pension to Mary E. Stevens; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7395) granting an increase of pension to John Hodges; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7396) for the relief of Hiram P. Geaslin; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SELLS: A bill (H. R. 7397) granting a pension to John M. Glover; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7398) granting an increase of pension to Abraham Keener; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7399) granting an increase of pension to Thomas E. Bowman; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7400) granting an increase of pension to Thomas J. Norman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7401) granting an increase of pension to Wiley Lambkin; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7402) granting an increase of pension to Abraham Keener; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7403) granting an increase of pension to Rebecca J. Short; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SHOUSE: A bill (H. R. 7404) granting an increase of pension to James H. Bryan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SIMS: A bill (H. R. 7405) granting a pension to Orville A. Hammers; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SMITH of Idaho: A bill (H. R. 7406) granting an increase of pension to Mary Lemon; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7407) granting an increase of pension to Foster R. Vincent; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7408) granting an increase of pension to James Waters; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7409) granting an increase of pension to Alexander Morrison; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7410) granting an increase of pension to John W. Carmichael; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7411) granting an increase of pension to John Arnold; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7412) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin N. Trout; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7413) granting an increase of pension to Phillip George; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7414) granting a pension to Carl J. Domrose; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7415) granting a pension to Leo Tucker; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7416) granting relief to Robert J. Shields; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7417) for the relief of Lawrence J. Kessinger; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7418) for the relief of Clarence Hazelbaker; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7419) granting a patent to a certain strip of land to Elisha A. Crandall; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. STEENERSON: A bill (H. R. 7420) granting a pension to Louisa T. Allen; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STEPHENS of California: A bill (H. R. 7421) directing the accounting officers of the Treasury to credit and settle an account of Samuel D. Barkley; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7422) for the relief of the Fidelity Savings & Loan Association of Los Angeles, Cal.; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7423) for the relief of Elizabeth M. Dodge; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7424) granting a pension to Sinnie Young; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7425) granting a pension to Rebecca D. Timmons; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7426) for the relief of the Provident Mutual Building Loan Association, of Los Angeles, Cal.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. STEPHENS of Texas: A bill (H. R. 7427) for the relief of Martha Hazelwood; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7428) granting a pension to Robert O. Miller; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. STEPHENS of Nebraska: A bill (H. R. 7429) granting an increase of pension to Gus. H. Weber; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. STOUT: A bill (H. R. 7430) for the relief of William Foglio; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. SULLOWAY: A bill (H. R. 7431) granting an increase of pension to James Leary; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7432) granting an increase of pension to Charles R. Brackett; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7433) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Spinney; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7434) granting a pension to Mary Ella Hoyt; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SUTHERLAND: A bill (H. R. 7435) granting an increase of pension to Edgar E. Cummings; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7436) granting an increase of pension to Martha E. Gillaspie; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7437) granting an increase of pension to Clarinda A. McDonald; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7438) granting an increase of pension to Wallace B. Phillips; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7439) granting an increase of pension to Thomas E. Clark; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SWEET: A bill (H. R. 7440) granting an increase of pension to George W. Beebe; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7441) granting an increase of pension to Luther S. Pitcher; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7442) granting a pension to Lucy Frost Baxter; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7443) granting a pension to Elizabeth McIntyre; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TAGGART: A bill (H. R. 7444) granting an increase of pension to Mary Creese; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7445) granting an increase of pension to William A. Pratt; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TAYLOR of Arkansas: A bill (H. R. 7446) granting an increase of pension to George W. Allen; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7447) for the relief of S. Reamey; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7448) for the relief of the legal representatives of Archer Hays, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7449) for the relief of the legal representatives of Stephen Courtney, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7450) for the relief of the legal representatives of J. H. Moseby, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7451) for the relief of the legal representatives of Jennie Hunter, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7452) for the relief of the heirs of Nathan Pumphrey, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7453) for the relief of the heirs of Abraham Elrod; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7454) for the relief of the heirs of Lot Quinn, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7455) for the relief of Jennie Bell Cox, Robert Isaac Clegg, and Thomas Neel Clegg, children and only heirs of Thomas Watts Clegg, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7456) to correct the military record of Andrew J. Flanders; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7457) granting an honorable discharge to Phillip Totten; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7458) granting a pension to Thomas S. Garen; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7459) granting an increase of pension to Stephen Konicka; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. THOMPSON: A bill (H. R. 7460) granting a pension to George W. Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7461) granting a pension to William M. McKinley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7462) granting a pension to O. F. Doolittle; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7463) granting an increase of pension to William Jones; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7464) granting a pension to Julia A. Slaybaugh; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7465) granting a pension to Thomas W. Boggs; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7466) granting a pension to John Flynn; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7467) granting a pension to Amanda Rogers; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7468) granting a pension to James H. Johns; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7469) granting a pension to J. L. Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7470) granting an increase of pension to Hiram F. Butler; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7471) granting a pension to Edward A. Ward; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7472) granting an increase of pension to John W. Bruce; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7473) granting an increase of pension to Jacob Amberg; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7474) granting an increase of pension to William Hix; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7475) granting an increase of pension to H. R. Watkins; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7476) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of John Boyce; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7477) for the relief of William Guy; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. TILLMAN: A bill (H. R. 7478) granting a pension to Hester Ann Morris; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7479) granting a pension to Tandy F. Cheatham; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7480) granting a pension to Elijah M. Smathers; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7481) granting a pension to John Starr; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7482) granting a pension to John Estep; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7483) granting a pension to Edward A. Tate; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7484) granting a pension to Charlotte A. Stone; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7485) granting a pension to Lee Allen; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7486) granting a pension to Alexander B. Cathy; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7487) for the relief of Absalom C. Phillips; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7488) granting an increase of pension to Albert McMichaels; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7489) granting an increase of pension to Wilson H. McKinney; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7490) granting an increase of pension to David Steers; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7491) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Yoës; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7492) to appropriate the sum of \$6,645.50 to be paid to the heirs of Gilbert Cohea, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. TILSON: A bill (H. R. 7493) for the relief of the heirs of Paul Noyes; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. TIMBERLAKE: A bill (H. R. 7494) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin F. Triplett; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7495) granting an increase of pension to William H. Gleason; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TINKHAM: A bill (H. R. 7496) granting a pension to Hugh Fitzgerald; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7497) granting an increase of pension to Frank S. Nickerson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7498) for the relief of John J. Kane; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7499) to correct the military record of Thomas A. Hanlon; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. TOWNER: A bill (H. R. 7500) granting an increase of pension to David A. Sawyers; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7501) granting an increase of pension to Alonzo B. Alexander; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7502) for the relief of Ellis P. Garton, administrator of the estate of H. B. Garton, deceased; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. WALSH: A bill (H. R. 7503) granting an increase of pension to Horace J. Poland; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7504) for the relief of E. W. Rohmeling; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. WARD: A bill (H. R. 7505) granting an increase of pension to John H. Moore; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WHALEY: A bill (H. R. 7506) for the relief of the legal representatives of John Duncan, deceased, surviving partner of Archibald Duncan & Son; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. WHEELER: A bill (H. R. 7507) for the relief of Margaret Himes; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7508) removing the charge of desertion against John Kreiser; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7509) granting a pension to Rebecca Buffington; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WM. ELZA WILLIAMS: A bill (H. R. 7510) granting an increase of pension to Dallas F. Jarvis; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WINGO: A bill (H. R. 7511) for the relief of James M. Smith; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7512) for the relief of James M. Wright; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7513) for the relief of Wesley Maynor; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7514) granting an increase of pension to Albert A. Freeman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7515) granting an increase of pension to John R. New; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7516) granting a pension to James A. Satterfield; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WOOD of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 7517) granting an increase of pension to James A. Steece; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7518) granting an increase of pension to Jonas Trotter; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7519) granting a pension to John G. Fehrlie; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7520) granting a pension to James M. Cook; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WOODS of Iowa: A bill (H. R. 7521) granting a pension to Simon V. Fritcher; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7522) granting a pension to Lillian Warren Kemp; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7523) granting a pension to Lenore G. Sigsley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7524) granting an increase of pension to James H. Campbell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7525) granting an increase of pension to James W. Allen; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7526) granting an increase of pension to Henry Warner; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7527) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of Granville G. Davisson, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7528) for the relief of John M. Stewart; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7529) for the reinstatement of Dr. B. R. Huntington in the Medical Corps of the United States Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BENNET: Resolution (H. Res. 48) to pay David W. Hemler; to the Committee on Accounts.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER (by request): Memorial of Sidney C. Tapp, International Peace League, urging international peace; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also (by request), petitions of citizens of the ninth congressional district of Minnesota, favoring taxing mail-order houses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also (by request), memorial of Society of Friends, against preparedness; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also (by request), memorial of National Workmen's Committee for Jewish Rights, on treatment of Jews in Europe, and mass meeting of sundry citizens of St. Louis, Mo., on treatment of Russian Jews; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also (by request), memorial of National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, against votes for women; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also (by request), memorial of Kansas City (Mo.) Commercial Club, urging more pay for railroads for carrying mails; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also (by request), memorial of Society of Washington, congratulating the President on his views of foreign Americans; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. ASHBROOK: Petition of 43 merchants of Delaware, Ohio, in favor of the so-called Stevens bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, evidence to accompany House bill 5845, for relief of George W. McCurdy; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, evidence to accompany House bill 3123, for relief of Sidney Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, evidence to accompany House bill 5841, for relief of Frank Klingler; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, evidence to accompany House bill 6485, for relief of Clara Bolin; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, evidence to accompany House bill 928, for relief of Benjamin Mitchelson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, evidence to accompany House bill 4875, for relief of Thomas West; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, evidence to accompany House bill 4871, for relief of Anna C. Kreps; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, evidence to accompany House bill 6494, for relief of Robert S. McCrory; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. AYRES: Resolution of Farmers' Union No. 1312, Kansas, against war preparedness; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a petition from citizens of Goessel, Kans., against any elaborate program of military or naval increase; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, an appeal from the Wichita quarterly meeting of the Society of Friends protesting against increased appropriation for the Army and Navy of the United States; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, resolutions of the monthly meeting of the Society of Friends at Emporia, Kans., against increased armaments in the United States; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a petition from R. S. Hammond and others, members of the Society of Friends of Argonia, Kans., against the increase of Army and Navy; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a petition from members of the Society of Friends of Wichita, Kans., against the proposed increase for the Army and Navy of the United States; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a petition from Prof. E. Stanley, president of Friends' University, and other members of the Society of Friends, of Wichita, Kans., against the proposed increase of the Army and Navy of the United States; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a petition from L. B. Hix et al., citizens of Wichita, Kans., protesting against militarism and aggressive commercialism in the United States which requires military backing; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition from Mr. Reuben Cox et al. of the Society of Friends of Rose Hill, Kans., protesting against the program of preparedness; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition from Rev. P. H. Unruh et al., citizens of McPherson County, Kans., protesting against the proposed program of preparedness; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BACHARACH: Memorial of William B. McKinley Camp, No. 33, and John Jacob Astor Camp, No. 28, United Spanish War Veterans, of Atlantic City, N. J., relative to pensions for widows of Spanish War veterans; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, memorial of Board of Trade of city of Cape May, N. J., relative to fortification of Delaware River at Cape May; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, memorial of Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association, for the acquisition of the Chesapeake & Delaware Canal and the improvement thereof; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, memorial of Chamber of Commerce of San Diego, Cal., relative to naval base on southern coast of California; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, memorial of National Association of Vicksburg Veterans, relative to reunion to be held in Vicksburg National Military Park in 1917; to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, memorial of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of the Society of Friends, in re preparedness; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, memorial of Chamber of Commerce of Atlantic City, N. J., relating to acquisition by United States Government from State of New Jersey of State Inland waterway, extending from Bay Head, N. J., to Cold Spring Inlet, and deepening and widening of Absecon Inlet; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. BENNET: Petitions of sundry citizens of the twenty-third congressional district of New York, demanding that Congress request the President of the United States to disclose the names and allegiance of all persons involved in alleged criminal or otherwise unneutral plots; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BROWNE of Wisconsin: Petition of Wausau (Wis.) Liquor Dealers' Protective Association, No. 86, protesting against any increase of taxes on the liquor trade; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CARY: Petition of Portland (Oreg.) Chamber of Commerce, relative to compensation of the railroads for carrying the mail; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of Manila Camp No. 1, United Spanish War Veterans, favoring bill for pensioning widows and children of Spanish War veterans; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, petition of Baker Manufacturing Co., of Evansville, Wis., relative to raising funds by taxation; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, memorial of Western States Reclamation Conference, at San Francisco, Cal., relative to reclamation and irrigation of swamp, etc., land districts of the 17 Western States; to the Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands.

Also, petition of Electrical Supply Jobbers' Association, of Chicago, Ill., favoring passage of the Stevens standard-price bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. CURRY: Resolution by the Commodore Stockton Camp, No. 4, United Spanish War Veterans, in favor of the so-called veterans' widows and orphans pension bill; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, petition by the Chamber of Commerce of Sacramento relative to the California oil industry; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, petition by the Hall-Luhrs Co., favoring the approval of House bill 13305; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition by Hedges-Buck Co., of Stockton, Cal., favoring the so-called Ayres bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition by the Capt. Charles Young Camp, No. 6, United Spanish War Veterans, of Vallejo, Cal., favoring the passage of the so-called widows' and orphans' pension bill; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. DALE of New York: Petition of Mrs. S. Burns Weston, Haverford, Pa.; Annie Guggenheimer, Baltimore, Md.; Mary L. D. Johnston, Winchester; L. C. Outerbridge, Mount Airy, Pa.; De Lancey Rochester, Buffalo, N. Y.; Eliza B. Kirkbride, Philadelphia; Adeline C. Wheelock, New York; A. B. Hawley, no address; Emily E. F. Weed, Tarrytown; A. Tuckerman, Newport; Lillian L. Moller, New Canaan, Conn.; Agnes C. Vietor, Boston; R. R. P. Bradford, secretary, Philadelphia; W. H. Simpson, Milwaukee, Wis.; H. Churchman, Woodbury, N. J.; John Price Jackson, Harrisburg, Pa.; Edward M. Van Cleve, New York; S. E. Heberling, President Switchmen's Union, Buffalo; L. A. Halbert, general superintendent, Kansas City, Mo.; Mrs. J. R. Paddock, corresponding secretary, East Orange, N. J.; John A. Phillips, Secretary Central Labor Union, Philadelphia; John A. Fitch, New York; H. H. Moore, Portland, Oreg.; Bernard J. Rothwell, Boston; Hornell Hart, civic secretary, Milwaukee, Wis.; Frank H. Howes, Boston; Oberlin Smith, Bridgeton, N. J.; Jacob Glaser, Secretary Philadelphia Typographical Union; D. B. Armstrong, New York City; J. C. Skemp, G. S. T., La Fayette, Ind.; E. Woltersdorf, Chicago; Edgar S. Wiers, Montclair, N. J.; Irving Fisher, New Haven, Conn.; James H. Tufts, department philosophy, University of Chicago; Stuart A. Rice, superintendent, New York; Martha S. Kimball, New York; Frank Kearney, secretary United States Injured and Disabled Employees' Association, favoring passage of act for compensation of injured Federal employees; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of Merchants' Association of New York, asking the creation of a permanent nonpolitical tariff commission; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolutions by nation-wide tariff conference held at Chicago December 7, 1915, asking tariff revision, permanent tariff commission, and for a substantial tariff on dye products; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, memorial of Religious Society of Friends of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, and parts of Maryland, in regard to peace; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of the American Federation of Labor, by Samuel Gompers, president, asking the investigation of the United States Steamboat-Inspection Service; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, petition of Charles Stader, Brooklyn, and John Meshrod, Brooklyn, protesting against utterances of President Wilson regarding recent happenings—plots resulting in damage to industrial plants, etc.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of Seattle Chamber of Commerce and of Portland (Oreg.) Chamber of Commerce, concerning railway mail pay; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, petition of the Western States Reclamation Conference, favoring Senate bill 6827 and House bill to be introduced identical with it, in regard to reclamation; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, petition of Electrical Supply Jobbers' Association, Chicago, and chamber of commerce, Fulton, N. Y., favoring the enactment of the Stevens resale bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of William McKinley Camp, Spanish War Veterans, Brooklyn; Manhattan Camp, Spanish War Veterans, favoring House bill 142, to pension widows and minor children of officers and enlisted men who served in the War with Spain, the Philippine insurrection, or in China; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. DANFORTH: Petition of Chamber of Commerce of Portland, Oreg., relative to pay for carrying mails; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of tariff conference of manufacturers, favoring permanent tariff commission; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of Manhattan Camp, No. 1, Department of New York, United Spanish War Veterans, for pensions for widows; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, petition of Western States reclamation conference, favoring Government aid in reclamation of arid lands; to the Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands.

Also, petition of Society of Friends of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland, favoring conference for perpetual peace; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of Sharp & Dohme, of New York City, relative to aid in fighting citrus canker; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. DAVIS of Minnesota: Petitions of citizens of Minnesota, favoring bill taxing mail-order houses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, memorial of Commercial Club of St. Paul, Minn., favoring increasing shipping facilities; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. DILLON: Petition of National Federation of Implement and Vehicle Dealers' Association, Abilene, Kans., favoring nonpartisan tariff commission; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of Retail Implement Dealers' Association of South Dakota and Electrical Supply Jobbers' Association of Chicago, Ill., favoring the Stevens bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, memorial of Jack Foster Camp, No. 3, United Spanish War Veterans, Department of South Dakota, for pensions for widows; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, petition of 5,000 farmers of Minnesota, asking relief for grain producers and consumers; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DYER: Resolution of Manila Camp, No. 1, Spanish War Veterans, National Military Home, Kans.; William McKinley Camp, No. 33, Department of New Jersey, United Spanish War Veterans, West Hoboken, N. J.; Manhattan Camp, No. 1, Department No. 1, New York City; General Joe Wheeler Camp, No. 2, Department of Florida, United Spanish War Veterans, urging passage of Spanish-American War widows and orphans' pensions bill; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, resolutions of Manila Camp, No. 1, National Military Home, Kans., United Spanish War Veterans, asking just and equitable system of pensions for veterans of said war and their dependent widows and orphans; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, communication from Columbian Feed Governor Co., Minneapolis, Minn., relating to a \$3,000,000 machine and a 60-mile gun; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, communication from the American Federation of Labor, by Samuel Gompers, its president, asking investigation of the Steamboat-Inspection Service; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, communication from State Association of Farmers' County Mutual Fire Insurance Companies of Missouri, with resolution demanding exemption of such concerns from income tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition from Electrical Supply Jobbers' Association, Chicago, and also from John Deere Plow Co., Kansas City, Mo., favoring enactment of resale price bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of Missouri Grain Dealers' Association, Mexico, Mo., favoring House bill 4646, for establishing a uniform standard of grades on all cereals entering into interstate and export commerce; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, communication from Miss Edith Adele Jacobs, of Aurburndale, inclosing a copy of the national defense march, and favoring preparedness; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, memorial of the Religious Society of Friends of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, and parts of Maryland, advocating peacefulness and opposing preparedness; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of the citizens' mass meeting held in Sheldon Memorial Hall December 6, 1915, St. Louis, Mo., urging that the United States demand the cessation of the atrocious treatment of the Jewish people in the war zone in Russia; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, resolutions adopted by the Portland (Oreg.) Chamber of Commerce and resolutions adopted by the directors of the Commercial Club of Kansas City, Mo., on the subject of railway mail pay; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, memorials of Mrs. S. Burns Weston, Haverford, Pa.; L. C. Outerbridge, Mount Airy, Pa.; De Lancey Rochester, Buffalo, N. Y.; anonymous, Newport, R. I.; Irving Fisher, New Haven, Conn.; Edgar S. Wiers, Montclair, N. J.; Mary L. D. Johnston, Winchester; Annie Guggenheimer, Baltimore; Lillian C. Moller, New Canaan, Conn.; Adaline C. Wheelock, New York; A. R. Hawley, New York; Eliza B. Kirkbride, Philadelphia; Agnes C. Viator, Boston, Mass.; Emily F. Weed, Irvington, N. Y.; Philadelphia Typographical Union; Peter Ainslie, Baltimore; Hornell Hart, civic secretary, Milwaukee; Frank H. Howes, Boston; Martha S. Kimball, Portsmouth, N. H.; W. H. Simpson, Milwaukee; W. Smith, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; L. A. Halbert, general superintendent, Kansas City, Mo.; John Price Jackson, commissioner, Harrisburg, Pa.; Bernard J. Rothwell, Boston; H. Churchman, Woodbury, N. J.; D. B. Armstrong, New York City; Ferracute Machine Co., Bridgeton, N. J.; Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers of America, La Fayette, Ind.; Stuart A. Rice, superintendent in department of public charities, New York; Central Labor Union, Philadelphia; Mrs. J. R. Paddock, East Orange, N. J.; S. E. Heberling, president Switchmen's Union of North America, Buffalo, N. Y.; Edward M. Van Cleve, managing director of National Commission for the Prevention of Blindness, New York; John B. Andrews, secretary American Association for Labor Legislation, New York; Ernest Woltersdorf, Chicago; and John A. Fitch, New York, favoring passage of House bill 476, Federal workmen's compensation act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. EAGAN: Memorial of monthly meeting of Friends, of Philadelphia, protesting against increase of armament; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, memorial of Religious Liberty Association, protesting against bill to prohibit use of the mails to any publication; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, memorial of Western States Water Power Conference, relative to developing resources of West; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, petitions of sundry citizens of the United States, favoring an appropriation for fighting citrus canker; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. FESS: Memorial of monthly meeting of the Friends Church at New Vienna, Ohio, protesting against preparedness; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FLYNN: Memorial of Western States Reclamation Conference at San Francisco, Cal., relative to irrigation, overflow, and swamp-land districts; to the Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands.

Also, memorial of Portland (Oreg.) Chamber of Commerce, relative to compensation of railroads for carrying the mail; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, memorial of Chamber of Commerce of Fulton, N. Y., and Electrical Supply Jobbers' Association of Chicago, Ill., favoring passage of the Stevens bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, memorial of nation-wide tariff conference of manufacturers for tariff revision; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FOCHT: Evidence in support of House bill 1464, for the relief of Benjamin F. Goodman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FREEMAN: Memorial of Westbrook (Conn.) Gun Club, favoring national defense; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, memorial of St. Mary's T. A. and B. Society and Division No. 2, Ancient Order of Hibernians, of Norwich, Conn.; Court Quinebaug, No. 128, and Sachem, No. 94, Foresters of America, favoring the Hamill bill; to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

Also, memorial of Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor and Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Scotland, Conn., favoring national prohibition; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FULLER: Papers to accompany bill granting an increase of pension to Adon Butler; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of business men of La Salle, Ill., favoring taxing mail-order houses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of the National Federation of Implement and Vehicle Dealers' Associations, for a nonpartisan tariff commission; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GARNER: Petition of business men of Seguin, Tex., favoring bill taxing mail-order houses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union of Texas, protesting against preparedness; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GRIEST: Memorial of members of Religious Society of Friends of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland, against preparedness; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of citizens of Lancaster, Pa., against tax on horsepower of automobiles or gas engines or gasoline; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petitions of sundry citizens of ninth congressional district of Pennsylvania, favoring preparedness; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HOWELL: Petitions of Salt Lake Lumberman's Club, favoring restoration of a prosperous American merchant marine; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, petition of Trades and Labor Assembly, in favor of the Keating-Owen bill, prohibiting child labor; to the Committee on Labor.

Also, petitions of Earl R. Pembroke, Salt Lake City, Utah, urging national preparedness; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, memorial of Mining Association and Mining Operators at Washington, D. C., favoring revising the mining laws; to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

Also, petitions of Manila Merchants' Association, asking that the borrowing limit of the city of Manila be raised to enable necessary education and municipal improvement to be made; to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Washington: Memorial of Taxpayers' League of Prosser, Wash., opposing increase of Army and Navy; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island: Memorial of Little Compton Grange, Little Compton, R. I., protesting against repeal of mixed-flour law; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. KIESS of Pennsylvania: Evidence in support of House bill 1700, for the relief of Mary E. Tyler; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, evidence in support of House bill 1719, for the relief of Joseph H. Pike; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, evidence in support of House bill 1698, for the relief of Ebenezer A. Whitney; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, evidence in support of House bill 1708, for the relief of Mariah Wilson Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, evidence in support of House bill 1701, for the relief of Matilda Kinsman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, evidence in support of House bill 1720, for the relief of Robert Darrach; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, evidence in support of House bill 1736, for the relief of Alice R. Kelley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LAFEAN: Memorial of Martin H. Smith Camp, No. 67, United Spanish War Veterans, Wrightsville, Pa., relative to pensions for widows; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, memorial of Electrical Supply Jobbers Association, of Chicago, Ill., favoring passage of the Stevens bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, memorial of Western States Reclamation Conference, relative to overflow and swamp lands; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, memorial of Illinois Manufacturers Association, for immediate tariff revision; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, memorial of Youngstown Chamber of Commerce, relative to transportation of mails by railroads; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, evidence in support of bill to correct military record of Joseph H. Tavenner; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, memorial of Portland (Oreg.) Chamber of Commerce, relative to transportation of the mails; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. LOBECK: Petition from O. S. Billings and 7 citizens of Omaha, Nebr., favoring the Ayres bill, H. R. 4715, Sixty-fourth Congress; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. McCracken: Petition of Twin Lakes Local, No. 46, Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union of America, against preparedness; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. McFadden: Memorial of Society of Friends of Philadelphia, Pa., against preparedness; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. Mann: Petition of National Workmen's Committee for Jewish Rights, Chicago, Ill., relative to complete emancipation of the Jewish people in other countries; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of Illinois Manufacturers' Association, relative to proposed suspension of pneumatic mail-tube service in Chicago; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, petition of Electrical Supply Jobbers' Association, favoring passage of House bill 4715; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of National Federation of Implement and Vehicle Dealers Association, favoring nonpartisan tariff commission; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. Morin: Petition of Fidelity Storage Co., favoring amendment to the antitrust laws relative to insurance companies; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of A. W. Lewis, of Berkeley, Cal., against preparedness; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, memorial of Legislative Committee, State Council of Pennsylvania, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, favoring passage of Burnett immigration bill; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petition of editor of the Globe, New York, relative to Stevens standard price bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also (by request), petition of William Kraus, of Pittsburgh, Pa., favoring bill relative to fighting citrus canker; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of Electrical Supply Jobbers' Association, Chicago, Ill., favoring passage of the Stevens bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, memorial of monthly meeting of Friends of Philadelphia, Pa., against preparedness; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of Columbian Feed Governor Co., relative to \$3,000,000 machine and 60-mile gun; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. Neely: Papers filed in support of bill for the relief of Martha J. Baumgartner; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers filed in support of bill for the relief of Zachariah Menear; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers filed in support of bill for the relief of the estate of Charles L. Barnes, deceased; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, papers filed in support of bill for the relief of Jacob W. Burge; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany bill for increase of pension for John C. Briggs; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. Nolan: Petition of the American Neutrality and Peace Convention, favoring embargo on arms and munitions; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, resolutions of the business and professional men's camp at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., relative to the creation of a reserve corps for the Regular Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, resolution of the Common Council of the City of San Diego, Cal., relative to legislation providing for a right of way over Government lands for dam and reservoir purposes, for the conservation and storage of water to be used by the city of San Diego, Cal.; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, memorial of the Vicksburg Association of Vicksburg Veterans, appealing for an adequate appropriation to provide for a celebration and reunion to be held in the National Military Park at Vicksburg during the month of October, 1917; to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce of Riverside, Cal., favoring the passage of the Newlands-Broussard river regulation bill; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, communications from Getz Bros. & Co.; J. H. Newbauer & Co.; Dodge, Sweeney & Co.; Tillman & Bendel; Haas Bros.; Frank B. Peterson Co.; and Hans Dodel, all of San Francisco, Cal., favoring the passage of a law to permit manufacturers to name a standard price at which his goods may be resold; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolutions of the Chamber of Mines and Oil, Los Angeles, Cal., relative to remedial legislation by the Congress of the United States affecting the oil industry of the State of California; to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

Also, resolution of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, favoring an extension of the Weeks Act for the protection of forest land at the head of navigable streams; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, communications from Stetson-Barret Co. and M. A. Newmark & Co., of Los Angeles, Cal.; Hall, Luhrs & Co., Sacramento, Cal.; Hedges-Buck & Co., Stockton, Cal.; and sundry other manufacturers, favoring the passage of a law to permit a manufacturer to name a standard price at which his goods may be resold; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolutions of the Ancient Order of Hibernians in America, of San Francisco, Cal., relative to legislation to permit the erection in the National Cemetery, at Arlington, of a suitable memorial to the Catholic nun nurses who served on the battle fields of the Civil War; to the Committee on the Library.

Also, resolutions of the American Federation of Labor, adopted at its annual convention, held at San Francisco November 8 to 22, 1915, requesting Congress to appoint an impartial commission to thoroughly investigate the United States Steamboat-Inspection Service; to the Committee on Labor.

Also, petition of the Ladies' Auxillary of the Ancient Order of Hibernians in America, San Francisco, Cal., for permission to erect in Arlington National Cemetery a memorial to the Catholic nun nurses who served on the battle fields of the Civil War; to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. Overmyer: Memorial of Ohio Private Bankers' Association, protesting against stamps on bank checks under revenue law; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of 15 citizens of Norwalk, Ohio, protesting against any increase of the tax on beer, whisky, and other liquors; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. Randall: Memorial of sundry Friends' Churches and Woman's Christian Temperance Unions of California, protesting against preparedness; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, memorial of W. S. Hancock Council, No. 20, Junior Order United American Mechanics, of Los Angeles, Cal., favoring restriction of immigration; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petition of B. Franklin Bryan and other citizens of California, favoring national prohibition; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. Roberts of Nevada: Memorial of United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local Union No. 1417, of Tonopah, Nev., protesting against any increase in naval or military armament; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. Scully: Petitions of two citizens of New Jersey, favoring preparedness; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, memorial of Religious Society of Friends, of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland, protesting against preparedness; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of Electrical Supply Jobbers' Association, of Chicago, Ill., favoring passage of the Stevens bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. Sloan: Petition of Adam Lockner & Son and 22 others of Nebraska, favoring taxing mail-order houses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. Smith of Idaho: Petitions of George Sutherland, of Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, and 62 citizens; of 101 citizens of Coeur d'Alene; and of 59 citizens of Coeur d'Alene, favoring the publication of the report of the Commission of Industrial Relations for distribution; to the Committee on Labor.

Also, memorial of Boise Trades and Labor Council, favoring the printing of a sufficient number of final reports of the Commission on Industrial Relations to supply every citizen who desires a copy; to the Committee on Printing.

Also, papers to accompany House bill 5594, to increase the pension of Leander McGrew; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STEDMAN: Petitions of citizens of fifth North Carolina congressional district, protesting against Owen-Palmer child-labor bill; to the Committee on Labor.

Also, petitions of sundry citizens of North Carolina, protesting against the Palmer-Owen child-labor bill; to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. STEENERSON: Petition of citizens of Thief River Falls, Minn., protesting against preparedness; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. STEPHENS of California: Memorial of Common Council of City of San Diego, Cal., relative to granting rights to San Diego for dam and reservoir purposes; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, petition of Mary E. Carbutt, chairman committee of Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Los Angeles, Cal.; the Men's League of the Friends Church of Whittier, Cal.; the Religious Society of Friends, of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and part of Maryland; and the Society of Friends, Huntington Park, Cal., opposing preparedness; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of the Methodist Brotherhood of Vincent Methodist Church, Los Angeles, Cal., asking for the printing of the report of the Commission on Industrial Relations for free distribution; to the Committee on Printing.

Also, petition of Meese & Gottfried Co., protesting restricted efficiency legislation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of the Merchants' Association of San Diego, Cal., and of the board of supervisors, county of San Luis Obispo, Cal., relating to the oil industry; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of W. S. Hancock Council, No. 20, Junior Order United American Mechanics, favoring the passage of laws restricting undesirable immigration; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petition of the German-American League of California, protesting against suspension of parcel post service to Germany and Austria-Hungary; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, petition of Santa Monica Chamber of Commerce, asking that a tax be placed on export of war munitions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, asking improvement of coast-survey work on Pacific coast and appropriation of money to buy vessels therefor; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, petition of Associated Chambers of Commerce of Orange County, Cal., favoring Newlands-Broussard river-regulation bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of San Diego Chamber of Commerce, urging improvement of Pacific coast survey and appropriation of money to buy vessels for same; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, memorial of Chamber of Commerce of Riverside County, Cal., favoring Newlands-Broussard river-regulation bill; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, petition of board of directors of southern San Joaquin irrigation district, favoring Western States reclamation conference; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. STEPHENS of Texas: Petitions of merchants of Tulla, Kress, Abernathy, Hale Center, and Friona, Tex., relative to taxing mail-order houses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. STINESS: Memorial of Quonocontaug Grange, No. 48, Patrons of Husbandry, Westerly, R. I., favoring national prohibition; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, papers in support of House bill 4625, granting an increase of pension to Joseph Walker; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SULLOWAY: Memorial of Swedish Evangelical Mission Church, of Manchester, N. H., relative to peace; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, memorial of Grafton County (N. H.) Medical Society, relative to proper medical care and attention for the Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. TIMBERLAKE: Petition of David Aken and 99 other citizens of Vona, Colo., opposing preparedness; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, memorial of Denver Chamber of Commerce, relative to transportation of the mails; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. TILSON: Petition of business men of Meriden, Conn., favoring taxing mail-order houses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WASON: Memorial of Grafton County (N. H.) Medical Association, favoring a sufficient number of medical officers in the Regular Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota: Petition of Presbyterian Church of Lisbon, for national prohibition; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of Stutsman County Union of F. E. C. E., of North Dakota, against preparedness; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, January 5, 1916.

The Chaplain, Rev. Forrest J. Prettyman, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, we come before Thee that Thou mayest fulfill a great purpose in us. We can not always discern the path of the Divine plan, but by the manifestation of Thy truth Thou hast given us to know that life in its fullest expression is to have a larger sphere and to fulfill a Divine commission. Thy Word is in our hearts and is the light shining across the vast tracts of the years leading us unto the perfect day. We pray that Thou wilt guide us this day by Thy truth. For Christ's sake. Amen.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

LANDS IN IMPERIAL VALLEY, CAL. (S. DOC. NO. 232).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a copy of the report of the consulting engineer to the Secretary of the Interior relative to the proposed plan for the protection of the lands and property in the Imperial Valley, Cal., against overflows of the Colorado River, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed.

FLATHEAD INDIAN RESERVATION, MONT. (H. DOC. NO. 476).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of withdrawals made under authority of the act of March 3, 1909, within the Flathead Indian Reservation, Mont., in connection with the Flathead project for reservoir and protection purposes, which was referred to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands and ordered to be printed.

BLACKFEET INDIAN RESERVATION, MONT. (H. DOC. NO. 477).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of all reservations made in conformity with the act of June 25, 1910, in connection with the construction in the irrigation project within the Blackfeet Indian Reservation, Mont., which was referred to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands.

REPORT OF FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION (H. DOC. NO. 475).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the annual report of the Federal Trade Commission for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, which was referred to the Committee on Printing.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by J. C. South, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had passed the following bills, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H. R. 136. An act granting an extension of time to construct a bridge across Rock River at or near Colona Ferry, in the State of Illinois;

H. R. 3681. An act authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Arkansas River at or near Tulsa, Okla.; and

H. R. 4717. An act to authorize Butler County, Mo., to construct a bridge across Black River.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina presented memorials of sundry citizens of South Carolina, remonstrating against the enactment of legislation to prohibit interstate commerce in the products of child labor, which were referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

Mr. ROBINSON. I present a resolution of railway employees residing at Van Buren, Ark., asking that the report of the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations be printed and distributed. I ask that the resolution be printed in the Record and referred to the Committee on Printing.